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Special ground and proportionately mixed so as to give the greater amount of milk  
**SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St., Tel. 413.**

### FIREMAN'S DEATH.

Third Victim of Nitric Acid Fumes in  
Denver Fire Succumbs.

Denver, Oct. 13.—Frank P. Lunt, one of the firemen who breathed nitric acid fumes in the burning room of the Denver Post several weeks ago, is dead. Lunt was out of danger, but suffered a relapse two days ago. This is the third victim of the acid fumes. Charles Ryman, who had recovered so far as to cause attending physicians to believe he would get entirely well, has taken a change for the worse.

### THREW ACID IN WOMAN'S FACE.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Hollet Snow dashed a glassful of carbolic acid into the face of Mrs. Mary Buel. Mrs. Buel's face, neck and chest were burned black, and she probably will lose her eyesight. Mrs. Snow was arrested.

Both of the women are young. Mrs. Buel was one of the heirs of the famous Buel estate, which was in litigation in the courts of this country and France for twenty years. Mrs. Snow recently filed suit for damages against Mrs. Buel, alleging that the defendant had alienated her husband's affections.

## JAPS CONTINUE TO MAKE ADVANCES

**The Left and Right Flanks of Russian Army  
Fighting South of Mukden Order-  
ed to Retire.**

**Thirty-Eight Guns and Number of Ammunition Wagons Cap-  
tured by Oyama's Forces—Fleet at Port Arthur  
May Attempt to Escape From Harbor.**

(Associated Press.)

The only direct news of today's fighting in Manchuria is contained in an official report from Marshal Oyama to Tokyo that the battle is raging along almost the entire front, and that the Japanese are making satisfactory progress.

Beyond this the dispatches relate entirely to the developments yesterday and Wednesday. They make it plain that the battle is of the most desperate character, the fighting exceeding in fierceness that at Liao Yang.

The losses on both sides are undoubtedly heavy, but figures have as yet not been received.

Kouropatkin officially confirms the loss of a large number of guns on his right flank, which was forced from its position by a night attack of the Japanese. He was also compelled to withdraw some distance on his left, as the position was found to be too far advanced.

The dispatches show that the operations of Wednesday and Thursday were unfavorable for the Russians.

The Russian losses are reported as especially heavy on their left and centre, where it appears that the hottest fighting occurred.

### OYAMA REPORTS

"SATISFACTORY PROGRESS."

Tokio, Oct. 14.—1 p.m.—Field Marshal Oyama reports that fighting is in progress along almost the entire front, and that the Japanese are making satisfactory progress.

### GUNS WERE LOST

AND THEN RECOVERED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—11.55 a.m.—An official telegram from the front states that the Japanese captured 16 guns on the right flank of the Russian troops on Wednesday night, though most of these were recaptured.

The Japanese subsequently captured several other guns. The number taken, however, is not stated.

### THE RUSSIAN RIGHT

FORCED TO RETIRE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch, dated yesterday, from General Kouropatkin:

"Two regiments of the Russian right, on October 12th, sustained heavy losses. The commander of one was killed and the brigade commander was wounded. Both regiments were compelled to withdraw, abandoning their artillery, but subsequently, under Col. Vannovsky, who temporarily assumed command of the brigade, they, after a desperate assault, regained possession of the guns with the exception of 16, which remained in the hands of the Japanese.

"The final issue of the battle Wednesday on this flank was successful for us. On account of a night attack of the Japanese, who executed a turning movement, our troops were forced not only to abandon their positions but again to lose the guns previously recovered from the Japanese. Our forces retired to the position previously prepared on the Shakhin river."

### AN ANXIOUS TIME

AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—1.05 p.m.—It is now 7 o'clock at night on the battlefield south of Mukden, and the fate of Gen. Kouropatkin's forward movement and possibly the fate of his whole army may already have been decided, but no word has yet come regarding the issue.

Naturally the city is filled with countless rumors of defeat and victory.

The public has been aroused to the highest pitch of excitement and anxiety by Kouropatkin's dispatch of last night revealing the terrible character of the combat yesterday and acquainting the people officially that he was on the defensive. That, together with the Tokio dispatches declaring that the Japanese forces were everywhere gaining ground and Kouropatkin's concluding statement that he would "give orders to-morrow to obstinately defend the positions occupied by us," has chilled the enthusiasm with which the news of the Russian advance was hailed, and instead has caused fears of impending disaster.

The holiday crowd engaged in celebrating the festival of the "Intercession of

the Virgin for humanity," on which occasion they usually spend their time in merry-making, clung obstinately to the bulletin boards, hungrily awaiting news of the issue of the most critical day.

It is fully appreciated that if Kouropatkin's army was driven back today the whole plan of the Russian advance may have been wrecked, and that if Field Marshal Oyama is able to follow up the Russians energetically the battle may end in ruin for Kouropatkin. On the other hand if Oyama, having himself made advances, has exhausted his troops, he may be compelled to fall back on his fortifications.

### THIRTY-EIGHT GUNS

CAPTURED BY JAPS.

London, Oct. 14.—Advices received at the Japanese legation say that the report of Marquis Oyama, giving details of the operations below Mukden on Tuesday and Wednesday, which were previously described in the Associated Press dispatches from Tokio, seems to make the total of Russian guns captured 38 and ammunition wagons 24. Gen. Oku's army was credited with having taken 23 guns.

The report regarding Gen. Nodzu's capture is not quite clear. It says he took "two field guns and eight ammunition wagons on a height a few miles east of Yentai, and while pursuing the enemy captured also field guns with ammunition wagons numbering eleven at Sankushin mountain, besides 150 prisoners."

The Japanese legation is not sure whether this means eleven guns and eleven wagons, or whether the guns and wagons together total eleven.

### THREATENED FLANK

ORDERED TO REREAT.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—Another dispatch from Gen. Kouropatkin, dated early this morning, says regarding the fighting of October 12th and 13th, that the Russians on the right wing defended their advanced positions and also portions of the different main positions, particularly in the direction of Sialuhelzy, until towards evening, when Gen. Kouropatkin ordered them to withdraw a short distance.

In spite of the fact that the Japanese attacks were chiefly directed against these troops, they held the ground to which they retired.

On the left wing, after a very obstinate struggle, the Russians occupied the rocky hills south of Bentsiaputze, and near Bentshiu, about eight miles north of Yentai, but the arrival of the Japanese reinforcements preventing them from profiting by this success, and this body being separated from the rest of the troops, Kouropatkin ordered it to retire.

The dispatch reiterates that the Russians suffered heavy losses, but no details have yet been given out.

### KOUROPATKIN CONFIRMS

THE LOSS OF GUNS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—3.30 p.m.—General Kouropatkin's official report, given out at 1.30 p.m., definitely confirming the loss of artillery attached to the brigade on his right flank as the result of Gen. Oku's attack on Wednesday night, only increases public apprehension. The number of guns lost is not specifically stated. Each division is composed of two brigades, with a brigade of artillery of 48 guns. It seems that the Russians lost 24 guns, which would correspond with the Tokio report.

### LOSSES OF JAP.

CENTRAL COLUMN.

Tokio, Oct. 14.—2 p.m.—The first partial casualty report of the battle, now progressing south of Mukden, was received today. Part of the central column of the left army lost on Wednesday one officer killed, and six wounded, and had about three hundred men killed or wounded.

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—The Japanese legation today received the following cablegram from Tokio:

"Marshal Oyama sent the following report of the engagement of Wednesday and Thursday:

"In the direction of Bentshiu the enemy made repeated counter attacks on Wednesday, but were repulsed. The enemy showed signs of retreat towards evening, but our troops assumed the offensive since daybreak of Thursday. The flanking movement of our strong force of cavalry on the Kanien largely contributed to the favorable developments of the situation in that quarter.

"The central and left columns of the

right army both occupied important eminences, continuing attacks.

"The operations of the central army are now progressing favorably, dislodging the enemy there from several strategic positions.

"Our reinforcements are arriving continually at Yentai."

### CASUALTIES WILL

AMOUNT TO THOUSANDS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—5.15 p.m.—A later dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, sent at 4 o'clock this morning, explains more of the operations of October 12th and 13th, from which it appears that the Russian centre was due north of the Yentai mines, the right running west a short distance beyond the railroad, and the left sweeping southeastward towards Bentshiu. The real bloody work did not begin until Wednesday, when the Japanese made a series of determined attacks on Sialuhelzy, about seven miles north of Yentai, but the Russians held off their assailants.

In the meantime, however, the extreme right, comparatively lightly held, was forced back, thus compelling Kouropatkin to slightly draw back his line above Yentai in order to preserve its alignment.

In the extreme left, after a determined resistance, the Russians succeeded in carrying the rocky heights and Hna pass, to the north of Bentshiu, but the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, Kouropatkin says, made it impossible for the Russians to press the advantage here as the left was too far advanced. It was also withdrawn some distance.

Reports from the left, however, only bring the situation up to yesterday afternoon.

A high official of the general staff tells the Associated Press that the situation, while critical, is not desperate. Kouropatkin is keeping his head and acting cautiously as shown by his withdrawal on both wings in the hope that the Japanese assaults will exhaust themselves. He says the slaughter was frightful. No estimate of the losses is yet possible, but they run far into the thousands. The losses were especially heavy on the Russian left and centre. In a single regiment out of over a hundred officers, only eight escaped.

The Associated Press is informed on the same authority that no information has been received here tending to confirm the report that the Japanese are likely to cut off a force on the Russian left, neither is the threatened enveloping movement against the Russian right greatly feared. Kouropatkin having a large number of Cossacks on his right, held in leash to meet just such a contingency. It is now evident that Kouropatkin's plan was to press his advantage not directly from the front, but towards the left, for the purpose of getting in the rear of Oyama's triangle.

### RUSSIAN SUPPORTS

WERE DISPERSED.

Tokio, Oct. 14.—5.30 p.m.—An extended report from the Manchurian headquarters reached Tokio during the night and was published this afternoon. It records severe fighting during yesterday and additional Japanese gains.

The contest at Bentshiu continues to be undetermined.

Yesterday a force of Japanese cavalry, commanded by Prince Kanin, made a detour of the Russian left flank in the rear of Bentshiu, and partially scattered the Russian supports.

### FLEET MAY MAKE

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The admiralty says it has no information in regard to the report from St. Petersburg, by way of Paris, of the appearance of five Japanese cruisers off Vladivostok, and discredits it.

The admiralty yesterday received important news from Port Arthur simultaneously with the arrival of Gen. Stoen's dispatch. It is evident that the news relates to the Port Arthur squadron, and it would not be surprising if Rear-Admiral Wirin made an attempt to escape at any moment.

### JAPANESE CRUISERS

OFF VLADIVOSTOK.

New York, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Paris to the Times says St. Petersburg dispatches report five Japanese cruisers off Vladivostok.

The commander-in-chief of the fortress has summoned the inhabitants to surrender firearms of all descriptions within a week.

### HAS ONLY A SMALL

SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS.

Vladivostok, Oct. 14.—It being six months ago that the battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk off Port Arthur and Admiral Makgoff and most of the others on board perished, memorial services were held in all the churches here yesterday.

All the schools will open to-morrow, and it is feared there will be considerable increase in the price of food owing to the influx of students and others. There is a comparatively small supply of food in the place, as little was brought in last year either by rail or water owing to the blockade and the fact that the military monopolized the use of the railway.

### "OYAMA IS STILL

KOUROPATKIN'S MASTER."

London, Oct. 14.—The London papers have to rely principally on official reports for news from the Far East, but regard Japanese victory assured.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Gen. Kouropatkin has shot his bolt. He seemed to be speeding well toward the mark, yet has missed it badly. He has suffered not merely a repulse, but a disastrous defeat, whilst Japan's incomparable army,

(Continued on page 8.)

## STEAMER NELL DESTROYED BY FIRE

**VESSEL AND CARGO  
BURNED AT GEORGETOWN**

**Wharf and Large Quantity of Lumber  
Also Consumed—Total Loss Es-  
timated at \$25,000.**

(Special to the Times.)

Port Simpson, Oct. 13.—Steamer Nell arrived on Monday morning last bringing twenty-two survivors of the Boscowitz wreck and the bodies of three of the Indian children drowned during the disaster. The Nell carried her own through passengers, and had a large consignment of freight.

She left about noon the same day for Georgetown mill, where at the inner harbor she took on lumber and then went to the outer wharf, where shortly after fire broke out in the engine room.

Everything was done to extinguish the flames, but all to no avail, and Capt. Oliver, seeing his ship doomed, ordered the horses aboard to be shot.

Fortunately there was no loss of life, but the steamer, cargo, wharf and lumber stacks were completely wiped out.

The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. The property carried something like \$2,000 insurance.

The Nell was the property of the Georgetown Lumber Company, at whose wharf she was destroyed. She was utilized by that company in towing logs to the mills, and in the intervening time was engaged in the coasting trade, running between here and the mills, calling at different points. She was thus able to make two trips a month from here carrying general supplies. She was capable of carrying about 550 tons of cargo.

She left here on Monday, October 3rd, under the command of Capt. Oliver.

At the time of the fire she was loading lumber for a school house and church, which was being built at Massett. The Nell has been in trade on this coast for about eighteen years, having been built there for the purpose.

## REV. F. H. DU VERNET IS BISHOP OF CALEDONIA

**Has Been Appointed as Successor to  
Bishop Ridley—Sketch of His  
Career.**

(Special to the Times.)

Montreal, Oct. 14.—At the provincial synod this morning it was announced that Rev. F. H. Du Vernet, of Toronto Junction, has been appointed Bishop of Caledonia, to succeed Bishop Ridley of the British board of missions. He is a low churchman.

Rev. Frederick Herbert Du Vernet is of Huguenot descent and is a son of the late Rev. Canon Du Vernet, of Montreal. He was born at Hemmingford, Que., and was educated at King's College, Windsor, N. S., at Toronto University, and at Wycliffe College, Toronto.

In 1883 he was ordained to the ministry by the Bishop of Montreal. He has also been secretary-treasurer and editorial secretary of the Canadian branch of the Church Mission Society of England and has conducted parochial missions in the principal cities and towns of Canada from St. John, New Brunswick, to Vancouver, some of the missions lasting for 15 days. Rev. Mr. Du Vernet was one of the first to take the degree of B.D. under the board of examiners appointed by the Provincial Synod of Canada. It was conferred by Archbishop Lewis in 1893. He also has been a member of the editorial committee of Parish and Home since its formation, and was editor of the Canadian Church Missionary Gleaner. In 1885 he was appointed professor of practical theology in Wycliffe College, Toronto, and was elected president of the Wycliffe College Alumni Association in October, 1895. During the same year he was appointed rector of St. John's church, Toronto Junction. In 1885 he married Miss Stella Yates.

### SCHOONER WRECKED.

All Aboard Probably Perished—Two Bodies Have Been Recovered.

(Associated Press.)

Chatham, Mass., Oct. 14.—Driven down the coast by a northeast storm the Nova Scotia schooner Westworth was thrown upon Chatham bar last night, and this morning had been smashed to pieces in the surf.

It is believed that not a soul on board survived.

At 7 o'clock this morning the body of a woman was dragged out of the breakers by the government life savers, who had been waiting on the beach powerless to aid, since the vessel went on the bar. At 8 o'clock today another body of a man was recovered.

It is believed that the ill-fated vessel carried a crew of at least eight men besides her skipper, Capt. Freddie.

## BARQUE WRECKED ON COAST OF CHILI

**EIGHTEEN PEOPLE  
LOST THEIR LIVES**

**The Captain, Three of His Daughters  
and the Crew Went Down With  
the Ship.**

(Special to the Times.)

Port Townsend, Oct. 14.—Private advices have been received from Valparaiso by Capt. F. Lamont, of the Chilean barque Emma Louise, now at anchor here, stating that the Chilean barque Sulitelma has been wrecked on the southern coast of Chili, and that not a soul out the 18 aboard was saved.

The Sulitelma left Valparaiso some two months ago, and a hurricane sprung up a few days after her sailing. She was buffeted about and finally driven ashore on the rocky coast. It is thought she sprung a leak and became unmanageable, and that this caused the disaster.

The Sulitelma was commanded by Capt. Johann Petterson, who had been in the vessel many years. Both craft and master were well known on the Sound, having come here several trips some years ago.

At the time of the wrecking she was bound for Ancud port, in Southern Chili. Capt. Petterson had with him on the voyage three of his grown-up daughters, and they, with the entire crew, numbering 15, including the captain, were drowned.

The ill-fated vessel was owned by M. B. Peete, of Valparaiso. She was built in 1880 at North Glasgow, Nova Scotia, her tonnage being 904.

Shipping men in Chili are not in the habit of reporting such accidents to the world by means of wire, hence the delay in receiving the news.

### SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Oriental and White Men Under Arrest—Chinamen Were to Pay \$270.

(Associated Press.)

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14.—With two Chinese under arrest at Lansing and two white men arrested with them detained at Adrian, the local Chinese inspectors believe they have broken up a system of Chinese smuggling that has been causing the inspectors trouble. A third white man has been in jail at Detroit for a month awaiting trial for aiding a Mongolian to illegally enter the United States. Windsor, Ontario, just across the river from Detroit, was the headquarters of the smugglers.

It is stated that the two Chinese now in jail at Lansing confessed that they expected to pay their guides \$270 upon their safe arrival at St. Louis, Mo., and that they had paid \$25 on the contract. They were rowed across the Detroit river on Sunday night landing south of the city limits, and with their two American guides had proceeded as far as Adrian, Mich., where they were discovered and placed under arrest.

### THE CABLE CONFERENCE.

Gathering in London Postponed—Notes From Ottawa.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The state department in London, England, over Pacific cable matters has been postponed on account of the Canadian elections. Sir William Mulock and Sir Sandford Fleming were to have left at the end of October, but they will not go until later on.

Speaker Belcourt's Letter.

Speaker Belcourt writes to the press saying that he properly did not take any part in the Dunlop demonstration in Ottawa because all traditions of the office of Speaker prevented him from doing this. He also adds that the Dunlop matter is dead and only harm can be done in now discussing it.

### WOMAN'S GOLF TOURNEY.

Semi-Finals in the Championship Match at Philadelphia.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14.—With the championship in the National Woman's Golf tournament narrowed down to the semi-finals today, the outlook for the result appeared even more perplexing than in the early stages of the contest. Boston was opposed to New York in both matches. Miss Pauline Mackay was opposed to Mrs. E. T. Sanford, the Orange golfer, whose survival to the round was a general surprise to the whole tournament, and Mrs. G. Ana Bishop, of Brooklyn, and Miss K. C. Harley, of Fall River, were the only survivors who met in the semi-finals.

### SLANDER ACTION

Will Be Brought Against W. J. Bowser, M. P. P., By F. Wade.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—During a speech last night W. J. Bowser, M. P. P., described Fred. Wade as a living example of corruption in the Yukon. Mr. Wade has instructed his lawyers to commence a suit for slander.





## Coughs and Colds

Should not be neglected or allowed to "run"—but you know that as well as we do. We have in English Balm of Aniseed the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and other Throat Troubles. Come and talk the matter over.

## Campbell's Prescription Store

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

## PUBLIC NOTICE Increased Car Service

Douglas Street, Spring Ridge, Outer Wharf and Beacon Hill

On and after Wednesday, October 6th, a twelve minute service will be given on the above streets. Cars leave Burnside road six minutes past the hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Spring Ridge on the even hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Outer Wharf on the even hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Beacon Hill six minutes past the hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter.

Get time tables from the Company's offices, 35 Yates street.

## B. C. Electric Railway Co.

(LIMITED.)

## VICTORY OF THE JAP LEFT ARMY

### OKU'S FORCES DRIVE RUSSIANS FROM POSITIONS

### Complete Battery Has Been Captured— Kourapatkin Tells of Desperate Fighting.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—(Evening).—The latest from the front indicates a Japanese success. General Oku's left army alone bagged 25 guns. The Russians made two desperate counter attacks against the Japanese left, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Japanese commanders in their report give expression to the admiration of the valor of the Russians. The Manchurian headquarters' telegram sent today reports as follows:

"In last report our right army has been continuing a vigorous pursuit of the enemy towards the north.

"The column which was dispatched in the direction of Shichihaiyao to intercept the retreat of the enemy from Bentshiu, continues its operations. The central army continues its attack on the Russians, and expects to occupy the line between Tungshankou and Huchikuchiatou today. The enemy in this direction appeared to retreat continuously until dusk this evening. A report that a large column of the enemy is moving to the southwest and is commencing the erection of defensive works at Chienhuangochiatou, cannot be verified.

"The number of guns captured by the central column of the left army is estimated at eight, as previously reported.

"The right wing of the central column of the left army captured four guns. The enemy's two counter attacks against the central column of the left army were very daring, but these attacks were

Repulsed With Heavy Damage, which was inflicted by our artillery and by a heavy infantry fire.

"The right column of the left army, while pursuing the enemy west of the Schili river, captured five guns, making the total number of guns captured 25.

"The supports and the artillery reserve advanced to Kuchiatou and vicinity, driving the Russians from Huan-chiatou.

"The right wing of the left column of the central army captured 150 prisoners."

It is yet too early to measure the results of the tremendous struggle in which Oyama has been engaged for the past three days south of Mukden, but all reports reaching Tokyo indicate that Gen. Kourapatkin has been decisively whipped and severely punished. The Russian commander was evidently caught while making his dispositions with his forces, and he was beaten before he could recover. Much depends on the ability and resolution of the Japanese in following up their advantages.

Kourapatkin may turn upon favorable ground and succeed in beating back the Japanese onslaught.

But the tide seems against him. The Japanese yesterday began a desperate effort to turn the Russian right, and if this should be successful it will carry disaster to the Russian army.

The struggle around Bentshiu was followed with intense interest here. The Russian force there is estimated at 5,000, and loss would be a severe blow. Estimates of the total forces engaged vary. One telegram from Liao Yang says that the Russians have 200,000 men with 1,000 guns. The Japanese forces exceed the number engaged at the battle of Liao Yang.

A telegram covering yesterday's operations, which arrived here today, says: "In the direction of Bentshiu the enemy's attacks have been repulsed at all points.

"The pursuit of the enemy, undertaken by the main force of the right and central armies, has progressed remarkably.

"The right army has sent a detach-

ment toward Shichihaiyao for the purpose of

Cutting Off the Retreat of the enemy posted at Bentshiu, and this detachment will reach its destination about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

"The central army captured two guns and eight ammunition wagons at San-kawshishan this morning.

"According to statements made by prisoners, General Kourapatkin, with three divisions, was in the rear of the force confronting our right army. The center and left columns of this army, after driving a strong force of the enemy before them, took the Russian positions at Langtoichieh and its vicinity at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and captured eight guns. The enemy fled in a disorderly mass to the north, and our forces pursued them, advancing toward Lanhanchiatou.

"The right column, after encountering fierce resistance, dislodged the enemy, who was holding positions north of Yendouliu. The enemy retired in confusion.

"Our force was engaged in pursuing the enemy toward Lungwangniau, south of Wulichieh, at 1:30 this afternoon.

"The left column is fiercely bombarding Pengyatou, west of the railway."

### RUSSIANS RETIRING NORTHWARD IN DISORDER.

Headquarters of the Japanese Left Army in the Field, Oct. 12.—6 p.m., via Fusan, Oct. 14.—The victory of the Japanese left army today was a decisive one. The Russians fought bravely and several times attempted to counter attack. The Japanese repulsed them every time, and continued their steady advance. The left wing of the left army threatened to envelop the Russian right, compelling the Russians to retreat.

The Japanese artillery, including the batteries captured from the Russians, did their usual splendid work in shelling the trenches and the retreating Russians.

The left army made an advance last night, and early this morning occupied a position close to a village and field occupied by the Russians. The Japanese attacked along the whole front, driving the Russians out of the positions which they retired to yesterday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Russians were retreating northward in disorder.

The Japanese captured a complete Russian battery. The Japanese are pursuing and shelling the retreating Russians, whose loss is probably large.

### ORDERS DEFENCE OF ALL THE POSITIONS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—1:50 a.m.—Desperate fighting and heavy losses on both sides, with varying success for the Russians—such is the summing up of the situation by General Kourapatkin in a telegram filed October 13th. There is no sign of the battle slackening. On the contrary, General Kourapatkin telegraphs that he has ordered the army to resume the fight with unabated vigor to play. General Kourapatkin himself is in the thickest of the fighting, and General Sakharoff, his chief of staff, is personally directing reinforcements.

The conflict has been most desperate at the center and in the west flank. Contrary to Field Marshal Oyama's report, no mention is given in General Kourapatkin's report telling of an enveloping movement by Oku. The only positions captured by force were at the center, where the Russians were compelled to retire during the afternoon.

There is no mention of the loss of guns. The war office explains that even if it is true, it is of no material consequence.

According to telegrams from Russian correspondents, the horrors of the battle were intensified by bitter cold and rain. The full text of Gen. Kourapatkin's report, which is dated October 13th, and addressed to the Emperor, is as follows:

"Last night, and throughout today, the Manchurian army was engaged in a fierce fight. The Japanese concentrated a great force against our dispositions on the center and right wing. We carried the fight from advanced positions, and it became necessary to support these advanced guards from the main position.

"The right wing held its advanced position, and only at nightfall, under my orders, retired to the principal position. In the center the troops were forced to retire from the advanced to the main position about 2 p.m.

"According to reports and to my own observations, the fighting was most desperate. We repulsed numerous Japanese attacks and ourselves assumed the offensive. The heroic defence of its ad-

vanced position by the Tomsk regiment is especially deserving of mention.

"During the night our troops on the right flank recaptured, at the point of the bayonet, a village which had been taken previously that night. On the left flank severe fighting for the possession of a pass has been continued. Our troops scaled almost inaccessible rocks and held their ground for two days, gradually approaching the enemy.

"Have not yet received a report of the result of today's fighting on the left wing. Under the conditions of the fighting the losses are necessarily considerable.

"I have ordered that the positions we now hold be stubbornly defended to-morrow."

Emperor Nicholas held a council of war to-day, at which, it is believed, the appointment of Gen. Kourapatkin to the post of commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria was decided upon. The Baltic squadron will leave Libau to-night for a short cruise.

### JAPS WERE FORCED TO ABANDON TRENCH.

Koutaisze (six and a half miles north of Bentshiu), Oct. 13.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs as follows:

"I have been with Gen. Kachalinsky's column since October 8th. We have been pushing south from Fusan and have had a number of skirmishes and one hot fight at the village of Khodoyage on October 9th, in which we lost 150 killed or wounded. We are now approaching the banks of the Taitse river. The Japanese, who had already been driven out of Bentshiu, where we arrived, are now retreating from Laidshieh, only two miles ahead. Our advance is falling back on Bentshiu.

"Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks first attacked Khodoyage, driving the Japanese from the village with a loss of twelve killed or wounded. The Japanese then took a stand on a ridge to the southward, where it seems it would be impossible to dislodge them. Two of their guns replied to ours, although late in the afternoon they ceased firing, apparently to save ammunition. The East Siberian mountain battery then came up and seized a commanding height, from which it joined the field battery in shelling the Japanese position, and finally drove them out, but the fighting cost us 150 men."

### BESIEGING ARMY HAS BEEN REINFORCED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—Gen. Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, telegraphs that the Russians recently recaptured Signal hill. He adds that the Japanese are bombarding the interior of the fortress with new batteries and the bombardment is becoming more violent.

Gen. Stoessel reports under date of October 5th as follows:

"The Japanese, having increased the number of their guns against the north front commenced an approach against that section of the fortress the night of October 1st, but were stopped by volleys. The Japanese then directed their attack on the extreme right flank, assailing Signal hill, which is situated near the sea and commenced an attack from Signal hill. Having repulsed our sharpshooters, the Japanese occupied Signal hill. At daylight Signal hill was shelled by Russian artillery, after which our companies drove off the Japanese and recaptured the position.

"The Japanese are using explosives enclosed in boxes provided with Rickford fuses, which they throw like hand grenades. Our garrison is successfully employing similar weapons.

"Our indefatigable hero Kondrat is continually inventing such means of striking the enemy. The troops continue to show heroism. The wounded return to the ranks full of ardor."

Under date of October 7th, Gen. Stoessel reports as follows:

"The Japanese have organized fresh batteries to bombard the inner fortress. One of these batteries is composed of seven-inch mortars. The bombardment is becoming more violent every day. The enemy has received reinforcements of several battalions. The weather is cold. The spirit of the troops is excellent, and all from the chief to the lowest soldier are eager to fight the enemy."

### SUPPLIES AT FORTRESS ARE RUNNING LOW.

Tsintan, Oct. 13.—Night.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns, on most reliable authority, that a high Russian officer who passed through Tsintan yesterday on his way to Shanghai, is making fabulous offers to shippers to take cargoes to Port Arthur, and that this officer has admitted that the supplies there are alarmingly low, and especially those of coal. The German steamer Emma, which cleared from here yesterday for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, will attempt to reach Port Arthur. The foreign crew, however, is being replaced by Chinese, many of the crew having deserted on learning the destination of the ship. It is said that the Russian paid the owner \$15 per ton besides depositing the appraised value of the vessel, with a bonus of 25 per cent, in the bank before the cargo was loaded, and that the captain, should he succeed in running the blockade, is to be awarded a prize of \$1,250.

### GUARDING WITNESS. Essig, Who Appears in Extortion Case, Victim of Assault.

New York, Oct. 13.—George J. Essig, the complaining witness in the extortion charges against Phillip Weinselmer in the trial before Judge Newburger, is protected at his home to-night by a guard of three county detectives. These men will remain there, and will go with the contractor to the Criminal courts building when he attends the trial to-morrow morning. That Essig has been threatened with injury and was bodily assaulted became known to-day. Essig said that shortly after Weinselmer's indictment in August he received threatening letters and since his testimony of yesterday against Weinselmer three letters have been received. About three weeks ago he was assaulted by three strange men near his home. He was beaten over the head and severely injured.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Lazative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## LIBERALS AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE

### READY TO MEET THE MOTHER COUNTRY

### And Arrange for a Mutual Preference —Would Grant Greater Conces- sions—Dominion Notes.

Guelph, Oct. 13.—Speaking here last night, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said his government stood ready, when the British government was prepared, to give a mutual preference and to grant greater concessions than at present granted under the preferential tariff.

### Steamer Wrecked.

Quebec, Oct. 13.—The steamer St. Lawrence, formerly the Douro, ashore at English point, is a total wreck. The passengers and crew, with the mails and luggage, have arrived here. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The accident occurred Saturday night. The steamer was going to take some passengers at English point when she struck on rocks and lost her screw and steering gear. Seeing that the vessel was disabled and was making water very fast, the captain beached her.

### Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.

Montreal, Oct. 13.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., was held at the head office of the company in this city to-day. The statement submitted showed that the company had experienced a successful year. The shareholders were gratified to know that the capacity of the mills at Montreal had been increased and that the company are making arrangements for the erection of another large flour mill at Port William, where the company's elevator having a capacity of about 500,000 bushels of wheat will be in operation during the coming month. Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president, who has just returned from the West, reported that he was satisfied that the wheat crop in Manitoba and in the Territories would this year be approximately 65,000,000 bushels. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: C. R. Hosmer, president; F. W. Thompson, vice-president; Sir George A. Drummond, Sir Montague Allan, E. S. Clouston, H. S. Holt and Hon. G. T. Fulford; W. A. Black, western manager; Shirley Ogilvie, secretary; S. A. McMurtry, treasurer; George Creak, auditor.

### Borden at Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 13.—R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, arrived in this city from Cornwall at noon. He was met by a large number of local Conservatives. He will speak in Windsor hall to-morrow night and Monument National on Saturday night.

### Farwell Banquet.

Montreal, Oct. 13.—Three hundred and twenty-five of Montreal's leading citizens bade farewell to Lord Minto this evening at a banquet in the Windsor hotel. Mayor Laporte presided. The toast of "Our Guest" was proposed by Archbishop Bruchet.

### Cashier Arrested.

Montreal, Oct. 13.—James Fielding for many years cashier of the Imperial Oil Company, of Montreal, was arrested at an early hour this morning on a charge of stealing \$71 from the company. This sum does not nearly represent the aggregate stealings of Mr. Fielding. He admits having embezzled \$3,000 of the company's money. Fielding entered the service of the Imperial Oil Company some six years ago in the capacity of bookkeeper. He performed his duties so satisfactorily that in October, 1902, he was promoted to cashier. In this important position he was required to furnish bonds of \$3,000. The American Surety Company, of New York, became surety on his bond. When the shortage was discovered a brother in England offered to reimburse half the amount if proved wrong were not taken. The company refused and had Fielding arrested.

### Factory Help.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association to-day decided to co-operate with the W. O. T. U. towards securing English female factory help.

### Premier at Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here at noon to-day, and was met by a large reception committee. Sir Wilfrid will remain till Saturday, speaking at Massey hall to-morrow night.

### "Finest in World."

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—W. P. Wood, president of the London Corn Trade Association, was a passenger on the eastbound train yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wood made the trip to the coast and returned with new ideas regarding the amount of grain which can be expected from the prairie of Northwestern Canada. "It is merely a matter of getting the settlers on the land," said Mr. Wood, as the train pulled out, "and it will not be sixty million bushels of wheat that you will be raising, but six hundred millions. The fertile plains of Western Canada will grow the wheat of the world and enrich you all. All the nations of the earth will send their products to you in exchange for your wheat and flour. The wheat which is grown in Canada is the finest in the world, and it will always be in demand."

### Winnipeg Clearings.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—The Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending October 13th, were \$5,949,078; same week in 1903, \$4,612,017; same week in 1902, \$4,142,102.

### WORLD'S FAIR RATES EX- TENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th—in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

## ..CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS..

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All Classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

### WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Respectable boy to deliver parcels. Apply 58 Yates street.

WANTED—Messengers boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Millinery assistants and apprentices, at The White House.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for gentleman; good cook; references. "W. T." Times Office.

WANTED—Dressmaking or plain sewing, by the day. Corner Catherine and Edward streets, Victoria West.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

GOOD HOME for a child, about 8 years or over, can be secured by applying to "B. C." Times Office.

WANTED—A furnished house, at once; state terms. Apply "M. P." Times Office.

WANTED—Carpenter's tools, trunks, cast-off clothing, boots, shoes, etc., etc. Write or call on Jacob Aaronson's New and Second Hand Store, 64 Johnson street.

WANTED—In any quantity, furniture, heaters and cook stoves, clothing, tools, etc. At the X. L. Second Hand Store, 8 Store street, next to E. & N. Railway Station.

WANTED—Photo-Engraving work from all parts of the province; satisfaction guaranteed; send for samples. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Horse and express wagon. Apply No. 1 South Pandora street.

LARGE AIR-TIGHT HEATER, with nickel bars, stand and pipes, in use 11 months, for \$6.75; 16 yards all-wool carpet, 38 inches wide, for \$2.50; kitchen table, \$1.25. 204 Pandora avenue.

BULBS FOR SALE—Hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, etc., just received, at Jay & Co.'s, 13 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A black pony, ride or drive. Apply Geo. Francis, Esquimalt.

FOR SALE—Two grade Jersey cows, two years old, good milkers, gentle, also two Jersey heifer calves, 8 weeks old, bred by registered Jersey bull. Apply Box 112, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Irish terrier puppies. Apply Thos. Fleming, Government street.

WE HAVE, in the Old Curiosity Shop, all kinds of furniture and more. Look in and examine our ladies' coats and skirts. Pierce O'Connor, cor. Fort and Blanchard.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### To Get a Situation

The best of men occasionally lose their situations. The wisest of them don't worry, but use the want ad. columns until they find something better.

### HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

\$500 CASH will buy one of the prettiest houses in Victoria; every modern convenience, including furnace; on a good street; balance on very easy terms. Helsternman & Co.

FOR SALE—On easy monthly payments, 9 roomed house in good locality, nearly new, modern improvements; or would rent or lease. Apply 13 Burdette avenue.

FOR SALE—Choice new seven roomed house on Haywood Ave.; very cheap. Moore & Whittington, contractors, 150 Yates street. Phone 4760.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Partly furnished, 91 Fort street. Apply Speed Brothers, Fort street, or 63 Superior street.

BED AND SITTING ROOM TO RENT—Private family, new house, modern. C. H. Times Office.

TO LET—Furnished, large front room, with use of phone, 170 Johnson.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS TO LET—Single or en suite; cheapest in city; across from Dominion Hotel, 120 Yates street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

MONEY TO LOAN—For short term, at 4 per cent. Address A. B. P. O. Box 700.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### CEMENT WORK.

SLATE AND GRAVEL ROOFING, cement sidewalks laid, etc. John Bell, Leave orders at Nicholls & Renner.

## For Knockers

Ingalls said: "Opportunity knocks once on every door." He didn't say how many times you are allowed to knock on opportunity's door. Try it through a want advertisement.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING—No mess, from \$50; smoky chimneys cured; any kind of brick work done. Leave orders 3 Broughton street, shoe repairing shop.

TO JOB PRINTERS—Our artists are now making cover designs, sketches, etc., for the best catalogue work produced in the West. Send your ideas, and our sketches will be furnished without charge. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., Victoria.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times—it will help you.

### LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

LOST—Liver and white spaniel, on Tuesday, has collar and initials. Suitable reward at 180 Johnson street.

LOST—Lady's gold chain, with heart locket set with pearls; reward. A. D. Crease.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

### The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

A. Stuart Robertson, J. E. Smart, 36 Broad Street.

To Let—Richmond Ave., 9 rooms ..... \$20

To Let—Vancouver St., 6 rooms ..... 18

To Let—First St., 8 rooms ..... 18

To Let—Yates St., 10 rooms ..... 18

To Let—St. Lawrence St., 5 rooms ..... 8

To Let—Battery St., 8 rooms, furnished, 25

### P. R. BROWN CO., Ltd.

30 Broad Street, Victoria.



# Sparklet Syphons AND Cartridges for Same R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria  
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 14.—5 a. m.—A low pressure area from the ocean covers the entire region west of the Rockies, and rain is falling on the Coast and parts adjacent from Lower Oregon to British Columbia; temperatures are slightly higher. In the Northwest the pressure is low in Alberta, but from there eastward there is an important area of high barometric pressure, its centre being over the Great Lakes; the weather is chiefly cloudy and frosts have occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Forecast.  
For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Saturday.  
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, unsettled, with rain.  
Lower Mainland—Light winds, unsettled, with rain.

Reports.  
Victoria—Barometer, 29.91; temperature, 51; minimum, 50; wind, calm; rain, .04; weather, rain.  
New Westminster—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 50; minimum, 50; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .08; weather, rain.  
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 50; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.  
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 40; minimum, 40; wind, calm; rain, trace; weather, rain.  
San Francisco—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, clear.  
Edmonton—Barometer, 29.76; temperature, 40; minimum, 40; wind, 16 miles S.E.; weather, fair.

## PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—Mr. Welch, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. J. Hall, Mr. Morris, G. Hefferton, A. Johnston, Henry Perch, J. B. H. Runaby, Mrs. Watt, T. E. Haggard, Mrs. Haggard, Miss Haines, F. W. Reid, Rev. H. Carson, F. C. Schermschmidt and party, Mrs. Mills, Chas. Anderson, E. S. Garrett, H. C. Hultgren, Miss Patterson, E. J. Ruxton, Geo. Fernald, F. W. Gillespie, Mrs. Stella Ganes, S. J. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Simon, W. H. Crapp, Mr. Mann, Mr. Welch, Mrs. Welch, G. Truesdale, G. A. Oliver, J. C. Hall, Mrs. Hall, P. A. Cheaty, A. Nelson, E. M. Branch, E. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, J. W. Lyons, G. A. Gammon, Mrs. Scott.

## CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—John Barnsley & Co., L. Hagar, Waite Bros., E. B. Marvin & Co., D. W. Hanbury, Scott & Peden, E. J. Ruxton, R. S. Byrn, Mowat & Wallace, Victoria; Geo. Canary, Vancouver.

## SCHOONER WRECKED.

Chatham, Mass., Oct. 13.—An unknown schooner came ashore on Chatham bar to night. She was discovered by the old harbor lighters half an hour afterwards, the tide being low at the time, but at 9 o'clock the lighters were unable to tell if the line had reached the vessel. A three-masted schooner was sighted at dark off the Nanset light, going south before a stiff northeast gale, and it is feared that she was thrown upon the bar. The sea to night was terrific and the lighters were unable to launch their boat.

## WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

Among the officers of the German navy are five admirals, seven vice-admirals, seventeen rear-admirals, sixty-two captains of a ship, twenty-five of frigates, and 111 of corvettes. The ships of the navy consist of nineteen battleships, eight coast defence ships, twelve armored gunboats, two armored cruisers, twenty-nine protected cruisers, seven ordinary gunboats, fifteen training ships, nine special service vessels and nine harbor ships. Of these there are in commission nine battleships, four coast defence ships, one armored gunboat, seven armored cruisers, nineteen protected cruisers, six ordinary gunboats, eleven training ships and eight special service vessels.—London Engineer.

If you enquire from any grocer the merits of

# COWAN'S Cocoa and Chocolate

He will tell you that there is nothing superior Nothing as good.

The Cowan Co., Ltd.,  
TORONTO.

## ANOTHER BATCH OF COAL LICENSES

WERE ISSUED DURING  
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

List of Appointments—Companies Incorporated and Other Notices  
in Provincial Gazette.

The current Provincial Gazette contains the following appointments:  
George Stuart Hawthorne, of Goldhill, West Kootenay, to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of British Columbia.  
James Rutherford Carmichael, of Lake district, Y. L., to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of British Columbia.

George Pennington Player, of Nelson, to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of British Columbia.  
George Sumner, of Camboorne, West Kootenay, to be a notary public within and for the province of British Columbia.

Herbert Charles Drummond, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar district, provincial constable, to be acting gold commissioner for the Stikine, Liard and Tselin Lake mining divisions during the absence on leave of James Porter, gold commissioner.

The following companies have been incorporated:  
Baer Typewriter Improvement Company, Ltd., capital \$5,000; objects to acquire all the right which can be granted or assigned to Walter W. Baer and his assigns, as the inventor and patentee of certain improvements in relation to typewriting machines.

British American Coral & Meenian Marble Company, Ltd., capital \$100,000; divided into 100,000 shares of \$1 each. Objects of the company are to acquire from the Canadian Coral Marble Company, Ltd., the exclusive license or right to use within the province of British Columbia and the state of Washington, one of the United States of America, and elsewhere, any inventions or improvements in relation to the ingredients and composition used in, and the process of, the manufacture of coral or meenian marble or any marble made by chemical process with a view to the manufacture of the same according to such process for flooring, tiling, wainscoting, paving, roofing and decorative purposes, and such other uses as it may be put to, and the sale thereof in the said province of British Columbia and the state of Washington and elsewhere.

Peachland Real Estate & Fruit Company, Ltd., capital \$50,000; divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. Objects of the company are to acquire, by purchase, preemption or otherwise, and to hold, work, manage, improve, sell and turn to account, any lands and hereditaments situate on the west side of Okanagan lake, in the county of Yale, in the province of British Columbia, or elsewhere in the said county, and to sell and manage, lease, sublet or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein; to carry on, either solely or in conjunction with any other persons, company or corporation, the business of real estate agents and brokers, insurance agents and similar businesses, in all their branches; to carry on the business of fruit and vegetable dealers and canners in all its branches; to purchase, produce, raise, preserve, can, cure, dry, evaporate, pack, pickle and sell or consign to agents for sale all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

Revelstoke Tuff Association, Ltd., capital \$10,000; divided into 2,000 shares of \$5 each. Objects are to rent, purchase or otherwise acquire lands and premises at or near the city of Revelstoke, suitable for recreation grounds, and a driving park, and generally purchase, take on lease, or exchange, hire, or otherwise obtain real or personal property, and any rights and privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

Coal licenses were issued in block 4,593 to the following during September: Jno. C. Slater, Harvey Smith, F. C. Harvey, Mary A. Mahar, Norman Gillespie, Andrew L. Hoff, Joseph L. Hoff, George Mikelson, Ole E. Anderson, John O. Skarr, Tommie Anderson, Fred. A. Skarr, John Anderson, Emma Mikelson, Corn Tousey, Morton E. Poole, Minnie Montgomery, Isaac M. Lyman, Elmer E. Lyman, W. J. McMillan, Wm. Hughes, Helen Hughes, Wm. Hudson, Wm. A. Nelson, Wilbur W. McKenzie, Wm. Kelly, Jr., Lusia G. McKenzie, Judson B. Langley, Wm. J. Langley, Ed. T. Richards, Chas. Tveit, John H. Secord, Margaret A. Secord, J. M. Johnson, Wm. F. Van Buskirk, Isaac Briggs, Geo. M. Judd, Hugh Watt, Maude Langley, Duncan Cameron, John A. Parsons, August Nelson, Jean Gregory, Sarah Avery, John McCashan, Hugh McGuire, Andrew J. Devlin, Elizabeth Devlin and Al. Page.

Notice is given that all placer mining claims legally held in the Skeena mining division are laid over from October 1st, 1904, until June 1st, 1905, and all placer mining claims legally held in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district will be laid over from November 1st, 1904, to May 1st, 1905.

Special sittings of the Exchequer court of Canada for the trial of cases, etc., will be held at the following times and places:  
At the court house, in the city of Victoria, commencing on Thursday, November 24th, at 11 a.m., at the court house, in the city of Vancouver, commencing on Saturday, November 26th, at 11 a.m.

Courts of Revision and Appeal, under the provisions of the Assessment Act, for the district of Lillooet, will be held at the court house, Clinton, Wednesday, November 2nd, at 10 a.m.; the court house, Lillooet, on Tuesday, November 8th, at 10 a.m.

The notice recinding the appointment of W. H. Bullock-Webster as acting immigration officer is also published.  
The resignation of James Reginald Harris, of Whonnock, as a justice of the peace, has been accepted.

## HORNETS OF THE SEA.

The Torpedo Motor Boat—French Engineer on Its Use in Naval Warfare.

"Up to this moment the public have regarded the motor boat as a mechanical curiosity, destined sooner or later to supersede steamers in river and sea trade," says a Paris dispatch. "Now comes Count Repece, with his idea of the motor boat as the machine which may at any moment revolutionize the world's navies."

"Count Repece is an ex-chief engineer of the marine service, and president of the yachting committee of the French Automobile Club. He is recognized all over the automobile world as an authority of the first order. The use of the motor boat in the commercial marine Count Repece recognizes at once. But in a letter to the Matin he lays exclusive stress upon its use in naval warfare. His naval motor boat, designed for speed and a wide range of sailing, will be equipped with a Whitehead torpedo. A company of these small boats, each with its torpedo, would head for an enemy's heavily-armed battleship.

"The battleship might destroy several of them just as a battery in a land fight might play havoc with an advancing battalion. But one or more of the swarm of 'hornets,' as the count calls them, could be counted upon to get sufficiently near the battleship's hull for the launching of a torpedo. Says the count: 'A man facing a tiger knows what he has to do. But what a plight he could be in, however plucky he might be, if he were attacked by a swarm of hornets. He may kill ten, twenty of them; but at least one hornet will be sure to get at him and sting him, it may be mortally. These hornets, they are the torpedo-armed automobile boats. Let an enemy's fleet get into the Mediterranean, and let two swarms of these sea hornets, one from Algiers, the other from Toulon, go out to meet it, and you may feel sure that not one of the enemy's ships would escape disaster. The valor and hardihood of our French seamen would make this a certainty. If the Russians at Port Arthur had had only fifty of these torpedo-armed automobile boats, not a single Japanese battleship would have attempted to approach the fortress, and no Japanese transport would have landed her troops on the shore of Manchuria.'

"Writing in the World's Weekly Mr. Norman prophesies the rise of motor boats, and calls upon the government to experiment with them for naval purposes: 'A torpedo boat exists only to carry one or two torpedoes within launching distance of the enemy. The smaller and cheaper she can be, and the fewer men she carries, provided always she is able to face a fairly rough sea, the better. Now the ordinary steam torpedo boat carries perhaps twenty men, and costs anything from \$50,000 to \$100,000. A motor boat of equal or greater speed could be probably built for \$15,000, and would carry a crew of two men. Six motor boats, therefore, could be built for the cost of one steamboat, and their total crews would not number so many as the crew of the one. Moreover, they could all be slung on board a single vessel, and only set afloat near the scene of action. A prophetic friend of mine declares that the most dangerous warship of the future will be a big vessel, unarmed and only lightly armed, but of the utmost possible speed, carrying twenty or more motor torpedo boats slung on davits. She will rely on her greater speed for her own safety, if attacked, she will approach as near the scene of action as possible, and will drop all her little boats into the water, and they will make a simultaneous attack.'

A quarter of a million is to be spent on constructing duck gates in the Morwey. They will be the largest in the world. Paris is far enough north for midnight twilight to be discernible.

Watch Our  
Windows and  
Save Money

Blygh's Dry Goods Store  
Our New Store 48 Government St. Opp. Redfern's

The Small Store  
With  
The Small Prices

Kingham & Co.  
VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE  
WESTERN FUEL CO.,  
NANAIMO, B.C.

NEW WELLINGTON  
COAL  
Lump or Sack ..... \$6.50 per ton  
Delivered to any part within the city limits.  
OFFICE, 54 BROAD ST.  
TELEPHONE 647.

Bulbs! Bulbs!  
Now is the time for fall planting. We have for sale, cheap, a large quantity of choice bulbs of all varieties.  
"CALL AND SEE THEM."  
Royal Nursery, 207 Fort St.  
Callow & Johnston, props.

DUTCH BULBS  
Splendid Quality. Just Imported.  
JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE  
CITY MARKET.

TO LET.  
Job printing rooms in Times building, power included. Possession after August 31st. Apply at the Times office.

Liberal  
Committee  
Rooms  
15 Broad St.

Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y.,  
cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives. Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles.

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden. I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—MRS. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.—\$5000 for best original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

SAVOY THEATRE  
W. G. Stevenson, Mgr.  
WEEK OF OCTOBER 10th.  
Initial Appearance of M. J. HOOLEY—Author, Actor and Comedian.  
First Appearance of ELECTRIC CLARE SISTERS—Singing and Dancing Comedians, Isagogical Advent of MAE E. JACKSON—Comic Showette.  
SMITH & ELLIS—Victoria's Favorites.  
MERRILL SISTERS—Singing and Dancing Showettes.  
LA BELLE ROSA—Oriental Dancer.  
NELLIE CAMMETTA—Balladist.  
LESLIE STERLING—Comic.  
ADELE FAIRMONT—Comic.  
Admission, 15c and 25c.

Our New Store 48 Gov't St. Opp. Redfern's Jewelry Our New Store

Watch Our Windows  
GET THE HABIT  
Of Going to Blygh's and Saving Money

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY have been selected to be days of loss to us, and gain to you. We are going to get acquainted, and on those three days it will pay everybody to come here to see what Bargains we offer in Dry Goods. Leave your purse home if you don't want to spend money, as you can't resist the snaps.

FALL JACKETS 25 Jackets  
ON SALE SATURDAY, 9 A. M.

Regular Values to \$17.50; Choice Saturday, Only 7.50

Every-Day Needs  
At Reductions  
4 Papers Pins..... 5c.  
2 Papers Needles..... 5c.  
2 Papers Hair Pins..... 5c.  
2 Yards Elastic..... 5c.  
2 Bunches Tape..... 5c.  
2 Yards Baby Ribbon..... 5c.  
3 Spools Silkine..... 10c.  
3 Spools Sewing Cotton..... 10c.

BIG BARGAIN  
Monday, 9 a. m.  
Ready-to-Wear Hats  
35 Hats, all the latest fall styles, in all colors and shapes, no two alike. They range from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Your choice Monday.....\$1.45  
(See Window.)

To the Men  
Our  
Furnishing Dept.  
A line of Wool Fleece Underwear, worth \$1.75 a suit. Get acquainted sale.....\$1.25 suit.  
Another Pure Scotch Wool, extra heavy and fine. Regular, \$2.50 suit. Our price.....\$1.75 suit.  
100 Men's Soft Front Colored Top Shirts in good patterns and all sizes. Regular values, \$1.00. Get acquainted price......50c.

Hosiery Snap  
25 Dozen Wool Ribbed and Plain Hose for Ladies just in. Regular, 35c. pair. Saturday, only.....20c. pair

Watch Our Windows and Save Money  
Blygh's Dry Goods Store  
Our New Store 48 Government St. Opp. Redfern's

The Small Store  
With  
The Small Prices

Kingham & Co.  
VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE  
WESTERN FUEL CO.,  
NANAIMO, B.C.

NEW WELLINGTON  
COAL  
Lump or Sack ..... \$6.50 per ton  
Delivered to any part within the city limits.  
OFFICE, 54 BROAD ST.  
TELEPHONE 647.

Bulbs! Bulbs!  
Now is the time for fall planting. We have for sale, cheap, a large quantity of choice bulbs of all varieties.  
"CALL AND SEE THEM."  
Royal Nursery, 207 Fort St.  
Callow & Johnston, props.

DUTCH BULBS  
Splendid Quality. Just Imported.  
JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE  
CITY MARKET.

TO LET.  
Job printing rooms in Times building, power included. Possession after August 31st. Apply at the Times office.

Liberal  
Committee  
Rooms  
15 Broad St.

Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y.,  
cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Admission, 15c and 25c.

Made in Victoria by White Labor.  
Top Shirts, Overalls,  
Clothing and Underwear.  
QUALITY AND PRICE RIGHT.  
J. PIERCY & CO.,  
Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C.  
Makers of the celebrated "Ironclad" Overalls

Plumbing and  
Sewer Connections  
If you want a first-class job of  
Sanitary Plumbing  
and Sewerage  
Which will do credit to your homes, call on the undersigned for a tender.  
A. SHERET,  
TEL. 620. 102 FORT ST.

We Carry the Best Selection of  
Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose  
and Poultry Netting  
Call and Get Prices.  
Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.  
Corner Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors,  
And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to  
THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.  
MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.  
P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

LE PETIT CRYSTAL THEATRE  
Week of Monday, Oct. 10th  
THE GREAT LATOSCA,  
Novelty Cyclist,  
CONNORS AND CONNORS,  
Sketch Artists.  
FRIBB AND LESLIE,  
Singing and Dancing Sketch.  
ALEX. P. JAMES,  
Songs and Recitations.  
Illustrated Song, "Little Rustle Cottage by the Stream," Ed. Trainer.  
New List of Moving Pictures.  
Admission: Matinee, 10c. all over; evening, battery, 10c.; auditorium, 20c.



## The Daily Times

Published every day (except Sunday)  
by the  
**TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,**  
LIMITED.  
JOHN NELSON,  
Managing Director.

Office ..... 26 Broad Street  
Telephone: 45  
Reportorial Rooms ..... 1000  
Business Office ..... 20  
Daily, one month, by carrier ..... 75  
Daily, one week, by carrier ..... 20  
Twice-a-Week Times, per annum ..... \$1.00

Copy for changes or advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 9 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:

Emery's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.  
Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.  
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 30 Yates St.  
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Gov't.  
W. N. Hume & Co., 63 Government St.  
A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.  
Campbell & Co., 61 Government St.  
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't.  
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.  
W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.  
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.  
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.  
T. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria.  
Geo. J. Cook, cor. Esquimalt Rd. & Bithet.  
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.  
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.  
The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:  
Seattle—Lowman & Hanford, 616 First Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square).  
Vancouver—Galloway & Co.  
New Westminster—H. Morey & Co.  
Kamloops—Smith Bros.  
Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.  
Rossland—M. W. Simpson.  
Nanaimo—E. Finbury & Co.

## Liberal Candidates

The following candidates for election to the House of Commons are in the field with the approval and endorsement of the Liberal party and the Liberal government:

**Victoria—GEO. RILEY.**  
**Nanaimo—RALPH SMITH.**  
**Comox—ATLIN—W. SLOAN.**  
**Vancouver City—R. G. MACPHERSON.**  
**Yale—CARLBOO—DUNCAN ROSS.**  
**Kootenay—W. A. GALLINER.**  
**New Westminster—J. B. KENNEDY.**

## "BETTER TERMS."

The leader of the Dominion government has given assurances that the request of British Columbia for a reconsideration of the terms of union will receive consideration—that an inquiry will be held, and that the result of that investigation will determine the course of the government. The leader of the Conservative party says he is agreeable to the reference of the question to a Royal Commission, and that the findings of the commission will be sufficient for any administration of which he may be the head. The announcement of the Premier is of course another appeal to the cupidity, an insult to the integrity and independence, of the people of British Columbia, while the statement of Mr. Borden is that of a high-minded patriot, determined to see that justice is done. But we will let that aspect of the matter pass. Our friends on the opposition side are in a rather hopeless state. We must not pay too close attention to the beatings of despair.

The facts are that the question has never been a party one. The question of better terms originated with Liberals. It was debated by Liberals for many years; dined into the ears of Conservative ministers for many years. The knightly spokesman of the Populist-Conservative party and the able, intellectual, and strong-minded Premier of the first Conservative government British Columbia has ever had, evidently believe that they can successfully attack the federal administration through the question of better terms. Better terms is the burden of their story upon every platform. May we be permitted to point out that the terms of union were negotiated by Tory representatives of British Columbia with a Tory administration sitting at Ottawa. Furthermore, as was pointed out by Senator Templeman at the nominating convention in A. O. U. W. hall, Sir John A. Macdonald granted the delegation better terms than they demanded. They asked for an annual allowance on account of the provincial legislature. The province had no public debt at that time. All the other provinces which entered the union had public debts. The annuity to British Columbia was increased in proportion to the amount the people of the province would be taxed in order to meet the interest and sinking fund on that debt. We were granted the same annual allowance per head of population as the other parties to the bargain were receiving. One or two of the Eastern provinces were promised connecting bridges or steamship lines in order to fully consummate the union. The British Columbia delegates asked for a wagon road. They got a transcontinental railway. They were treated at the time with what was regarded as singular generosity. They received in larger measure than they had the temerity to ask. And the terms of union were carried out to the letter and spirit of the bargain. Other governments asserted that the terms had been violated, notably Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Their claims were recognized and compensation granted. But in the case of British Columbia there is no legal claim whatever.

Both political parties having promised that the moral claim shall be inquired into, that should be the end of the matter. But it will not be. McBride and Tupper and their organs are seemingly determined that the matter shall be maintained within the arena of controversy.

Now what about the responsibility of the Conservative party for the present condition of the province of British Columbia financially and the heavy burden of taxation we are compelled to carry as a consequence? When the seal of the union was applied we were absolutely free from debt. During all the intervening space the complexion of our governments has been practically Tory. And the debt is now about twelve millions for a population of two hundred thousand! Our immense public resources as soon as discovered were handed over to private individuals and corporations. And all the time, with the exception of five years, there were Tory administrations in the province and the Dominion. It never occurred to either to ask for or offer better terms. The agitation was not thought of until a Liberal government was erected at Ottawa. Sir Herbert Tupper, through what the Colonist elegantly terms "pull" on the part of powerful friends, became a minister of the Crown almost as soon as he had arrived at years of discretion. It was not until he had drawn his Parliamentary allowance in opposition (without compensating service to his constituents) for two terms of four years that Sir Herbert's bowels of compassion became gushing in their solicitude for British Columbia.

"Better terms" cannot be made a club to belabor the backs of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters. The conditions which prevail to-day are a disgrace to the Tory party, like everything else almost with which the party has had to do.

## TAKING HIGH GROUND.

Liberals are accused of making "mercenary appeals" to the electorate. "No man has a moral right to say you should support so and so because his party is sure to be returned, and if you defeat him you will be punished by the loss of patronage and the 'pull' you are entitled to have with the government. It is the argument which can be expressed in dollars and cents, and constitutes no less a bribe to the electors than if the money were counted out. One speaker at the Riley nomination meeting in Victoria expressed it in rather different way. He said he knew the Laurier government had done well by them because they felt the jingle of the money in their pockets."

What an apt pupil of the lately-mercenary Tupper our hoary contemporary is! What an adept in the disreputable art of misrepresentation (to use a mild term) it has become in its latter days. The speaker at the Liberal convention spoke of the prosperity which had come to the country under the Laurier regime. There is not an industrious resident of any part of Canada but feels in his well-lined pockets the effects of the relief from oppressive taxation and the resurgent business revival. The prediction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made in 1895, has been fulfilled.

At a banquet given by the Toronto Board of Trade, Finance Minister Foster was proving to all concerned from statistical returns that the country under the N. P. was in a flourishing condition. Outside on the streets of the same city armies of unemployed were marching around carrying a black flag and demanding that the municipality give them families bread. The distinguished man who was shortly to be called in as First Minister of the Crown, tersely proclaimed that within a very short time after the Liberal party came into power it would not be necessary to prove prosperity by columns of figures.

That prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. There is no poverty in this Dominion to-day. The black flag of despondency and despair has been torn up. But still the ex-Finance Minister clings to his figures. He is proving to-day by his old familiar methods that Canada is not prosperous. He takes a personal view of the situation. The institutions with which he becomes connected as a result of the political prominence he gained as a minister of the Crown are all doing well and declaring large dividends. Mr. Foster has been unfortunate politically. He has been twice condemned by constituencies which knew him well as a vendor of quack nostrums for the restoration of good times. He is now approaching the final stage of his career. If he should be rejected by a Toronto constituency, the curtain will descend on him as a statesman.

But in regard to this allegation of making "mercenary" appeals, is it not charged that the Laurier government has neglected and starved British Columbia? We suppose it is legitimate to meet such allegations. In what manner can they be met but by comparing the expenditures in the province under Liberal rule with the amounts voted under Conservative rule? Aro comparisons of the state of the public institutions to-day with the condition in which they were maintained previous to the advent of the present government appeals to the cupidity of the electorate? Steamship lines have been established which have added greatly to the business of the people. More are on the point of being established. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will do more than prepare the way for the advent of a large population in the north. It will add immeasurably to the com-



## Pearl Brooches

We have just put in stock a fresh lot of pearl brooches in solid 14 kt. gold. They are the newest patterns and are elegant and artistic in design.

The prices are very moderate, ranging from \$2.50 to \$20.00 each, thus placing them within the reach of all who desire a pretty and useful article at a reasonable figure.

**C. E. Redfern, Gov't Street.**

merce entering our gates. It will mark another stage of the development which shall not cease until the Northern Pacific Ocean has been established as the commercial converging point of two hemispheres.

Are Liberals appealing to the cupidity of a greedy, grasping electorate when they point to what has been done by the Laurier government in encouraging the construction of railways in British Columbia? If it be true that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific through the mountains will prove a ruinously costly experiment as claimed by the opposition speakers in the East, that will not only prove that it would be a vital mistake for the government to undertake the work. It will also demonstrate that the Ministry is determined that the question of cost shall not be a factor in the determination of the future of the province. The line when completed will be a living, working example of the determination of the government not only to do justice to British Columbia, but to do all in its power to raise the province with the least possible loss of time to the position which it must gain some day in any event.

Life would be one glad, sweet song, a period of contentment and repose, if mankind in general could earn its daily bread with as little exertion and in such abundance as the cabinet ministers of the McBride government. The Premier is on the stump for the federal Conservative candidates. Hon. R. F. Green is engaged in the same pleasing pastime, Hon. F. J. Fulton, ditto. Hon. F. C. Cotton also, when he is not attending to his ex-acting editorial duties. Hon. B. G. Tafford is in the Old Land on a holiday. Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., we suppose, is in Vancouver attending to his private business as usual. It will be his turn to make the grand tour of Europe, on official business, of course, and at the public expense, when the Finance Minister returns. What a top-heavy legislature and a by no means top-heavy government which makes the business of the province an excuse for a continuous round of idleness and pleasure, there is urgent reason for the federal authorities giving their attention to "better terms." The average man is willing to concede that the average British Columbia Minister is about as well qualified to administer a department as he is to navigate a ship upon the high seas; but the average man would perhaps prefer the ministers to lead him to believe that there are matters in the departments worthy of attention occasionally.

The two political giants of debate, Samson McBride and Goliath Tupper, have taken the stump against Ralph Smith. In order that the harmony of the group may not be marred, that other knightly booster, Socialist Hawthornthwaite, is engaging the sturdy Northumbrian from behind. But the northern men are courageous fighters. They have never been known to surrender (except to the Scots, which people of all races and tongues have been compelled to do). Ralph Smith will down the whole combination.

In theory the Populist-Conservative leaders are sounding "a high, clear note" to the electorate of British Columbia to-day. It may be heard in various places of public resort. Its general tenor sounds something like: "Come along, boys; whar will you have?" And the Colonel is no novice in the art of canvassing, whatever ideas he may have in regard to the obligations and responsibilities of a cabinet minister.

The Toronto News, with that regard for facts which has established the reputation of the paper as an "independent" journal, says Mr. George E. Foster has a clean and honorable record. For proof

## NO BETTER MADE Harris Tweeds

—AND—  
**Selkirk Scotch**

Every piece stamped and guaranteed. Patterns positively cannot be duplicated in B. C.

## COOPER &amp; LINKLATER

FINE TAILORS,  
COR. PORT AND BROAD.

Letter orders promptly attended to. Measuring forms and samples sent on application.

## TRY Mainland AND British Lion CIGARS

For Sale Everywhere.  
Every Cigar Branded.

Don't take anything "just as good." Avoid everything "better." The Mainland and British Lion Cigars cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per thousand and more than any other Ten Cent Cigar on the market.

New are you "on"?

of this statement, consult Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the leader of the party in the Senate, who as Premier of the country was knifed by this honorable political Cassius. Sir Mackenzie when he meets this clean and honorable man upon the streets passes him by without a word of recognition, but with a look of contempt. Foster was the head of the "nest of traitors;" he was guilty of traitorous acts towards his chief. Possibly the News's eulogium is based upon comparisons. Sir Herbert Tupper was in the same nest—But he recanted and apologized in the dignified, graceful sentence, "and the cat came back!"

## TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND:

To the Editors:—May I make use of your columns in order to obtain certain information from the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island that will be of the greatest possible use to this association and of considerable benefit to the community. Since this association has been in existence we have had many inquiries as to what openings there are in Victoria and vicinity for people with limited means, and even for people with considerable capital, and so far, it has been extremely difficult to answer these questions intelligently. I think that it is a fact that almost every new industry started in Victoria during the past few years has been successful, and there must be a knowledge on the part of many of our citizens, particularly our business men, as to what new industry could be started here with every prospect of being carried on profitably. This must apply also to the districts around Victoria. It would, therefore, help the work of this association very materially if those who are in a position to do so would answer the following questions as fully as possible, so that a comprehensive list may be sent to all those inquiring:

1. What new industries (or business) are needed and can be carried on profitably in your city or district?  
2. What existing industries are capable of development with additional capital?  
3. What openings are available in existing industries: (a) For men of practical knowledge with some capital. (b) For practical men without capital. (c) For men with limited capital and no practical knowledge?

HERBERT CUTHBERT,  
Secretary of Tourist Association of Victoria, B. C.

## THE INFLUENCE FOR GOOD WILL.

New York Sun.  
In spite of the awful uncertainty and notwithstanding the wide prevalence of an intense American hostility to all things British asserted by some of these communications, there is still room for hope that Uncle Sam and John Bull may continue to jog along through the world maintaining relations which more closely resemble those of turtle doves than those of Killikenny cats.

A glance at the record shows that about 40 per cent. of all our foreign commerce, with the volume of which we are so well pleased, is carried on with countries over which the Union Jack flies as the emblem of British sovereignty. There is also a fair amount of social commingling. The English and the Canadian boys and girls come over and play with us in our back yard, and we go over and play with them in theirs. We eat together, drink together, dance together, and we meet for scientific discussion. Somehow we seem to get along very well, and once in a while we have rather a jolly good time together.

## OREMATION.

London Chronicle.  
It will be surprising if the remarkable weight and number of names practically subscribed to the cause of cremation within the past few months—names like those of Spencer, Edwin Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Watts, Henley and Antonette Sterling—are not some day noted as almost marking an epoch in the history of what promises to be the method of the future. The Roman Catholic church, as is well known, still refuses its last rites to those who thus defy one of the dogmas of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and students will be interested to learn the fate of the petition just sent by the Berlin Cremation Society to the Pope, wherein not far short of 10,000 persons pray for the abolition of the church's official disapproval thus expressed.

Men's Overcoats,  
\$7.50 to \$12.50  
Values; Satur-  
day, \$5.75

## DAVID SPENCER

Western Canada's Big Store. Government and Broad Streets

Hemmed Sheets,  
Value \$2.75;  
for \$2.00  
pair

## Women's Coats at Popular Prices

The short Covert and Black Coats are in demand every minute that the store is open these days. The first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, the racks that hold them are busy centres of the store. They are coats of day-in and day-out service, and they are made in such smart styles this fall, that every woman seems to be in a hurry to secure one.

Here are descriptions of a few that we consider particularly interesting:

## Covert Coats

At \$16.50—24 inches long; fitted back, fly front, inlaid strap effect forming yoke, lined satin serge.

At \$20.00—24 inches long, fitted back, lap seams, trimmed green cloth and with belt.

At \$25.00—Tight-fitting jackets, 25 to 27 inches, long fly front, coat back lined silk.

Others, \$7.50 to \$35.00.

To-day we put into stock Girls' Navy Jackets trimmed with piping. Full length. (Sizes 8 to 14 years.)

## Dress Trimmings at Quarter Their Value and Less

Saturday we sell on tables in the centre aisle all the old lengths of trimmings: 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and 85c. Dress Trimmings. To-day, 10c. yard.

40c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 Dress Trimmings. To-day, 25c. yard.

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 Dress Trimmings. To-day, 50c. yard.

About 100 pieces in all; lengths, 3 to 20 yards in each piece.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF Men's Overcoats

SATURDAY, AT \$5.75

Regular values, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50

About thirty coats in all, lines that were left over from last season; all good styles, but we would sooner get them out at a loss than put them with the new coats this season. In the lot are:

Herringbone Tweed Coats, English Cord Short Coats, Three-quarter C coats of all-wool Oxfords, silk faced. All good values at \$7.50 to \$12.50. Saturday \$5.75.

## Men's and Boys' Underwear

Boys' Heavy Wool and Cotton Underwear, 35c.

Boys' Heavy Natural Wool, size 22 to 32, 35c. to 65c.

Boys' Heavy Scotch Wool, 25c. to 50c.

Men's Heavy Natural Mixed, 50c.

Men's All-Wool stripe, 65c.

Men's Pure Natural Wool, heavy, 85c.

Men's Pure Australian Wool, \$1.

## The Broad Street Windows

We are showing in these windows a complete assortment of Men's Shoes.

Shoes for rough wear.

Shoes for city wear.

Shoes for best wear.

Every shoe is guaranteed solid throughout.

Shoes to sell from \$2.00 to \$4.50 per pair. Thirty styles to choose from.

We have over 20,000 pairs of shoes in stock, and the only reason we buy such large quantities is that we can save you at least from 25c. to \$1.00 on every pair.

## B. G. Corsets

The best value at \$1.00 per pair in Canada. The new fall styles came to hand yesterday.

## Sequin Nets

46 inches wide. Colors: Pink, Nile, Red, Canary, Sky and Black. Value, 75c. Saturday \$5c. yard.

CENTRE AISLE.

All short ends of Sequin Nets. Prices \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Saturday \$1.50 per yard. CENTRE AISLE.

## SEVEN QUESTIONS OF LIFE.

W. D. N.

I.  
An infant, walling in his fright  
At landing in this world of fret,  
Afraid of dark, afraid of light,  
With unknown terrors to be met;  
We cry: "Ah, see the lovely pet!"  
And "How much money will he get?"

II.  
When into joyous youth he's grown  
We watch and weigh each chosen friend,  
We ask if wild oats he has sown,  
And speak of ways that he should mend.  
And often trust and distrust blend  
In "How much money does he spend?"

III.  
When to the problems of this life  
He seems to have become awake,  
And thinks of getting home and wife—  
What form then does our question take?  
Our thoughts thus into speech will break:  
"Well, how much money does he make?"

IV.  
In middle life he has become  
Society dignified and staid,  
And his contentment so grim  
At times we almost feel afraid.  
But into his affairs we wade  
With "How much money has he made?"

V.  
Next as a pillar of the state—  
At forty-eight or fifty, say—  
We point to him the honors grant.  
That wait for him along the way.  
The war cry of the bitter fray  
Is "How much money will he pay?"

VI.  
And later on, when days go by  
Like water dropping through a sieve,  
As falling hair and falling eye  
Proclaim he has not long to live,  
O, then we're most inquisitive,  
With "How much money will he give?"

VII.  
Last stage of all; we meet and sigh;  
We speak of him and gently grieve,  
And in impassioned eulogy  
His noble traits and deeds we weave,  
And information we receive  
From "How much money 'd he leave?"

FAINT PRAISE FOR LEADER BORDEN.

Windsor Standard (Conservative).  
Mr. Borden is somewhat cold in his manner, and not calculated to evoke much enthusiasm, even among his own political friends. He is deliberate in speech, and especially careful of saying anything personally offensive to his political opponents. He is a very gentlemanly man in his behavior, and shows a disposition to be fair to opponents. One hour, however, of Lewis Wigle and M. K. Cowan, on a public platform, with a mixed audience, would create more enthusiasm than Mr. Borden would do in a year.

Mr. Borden's meeting in Kingsville must have been very tame to South Essex people after what they have been accustomed to.

UTILITY OF LUXURIANT WHISKERS.

Philadelphia Record.  
Elias Buckler, a farmer living near Delphos, Kan., has a remarkably luxuriant growth of whiskers. Recently, while working in the fields, a swarm of bees came along and settled in this growth. Mr. Buckler sat down and remained quiet. When all the bees had settled in his beard he slowly arose, walked home, and, with the assistance of others, lived the buzzers.

## ENGLISH-BUILT THE BEST.

United States Rolling Stock Falls on British Lines.

A great deal has been said and written about the superiority of American railways and railway management. But, from inquiries made by a London Leader representative, the claim is not always justified—when tested practically in England.

The Northeastern railway for instance, has been experimenting with large 30 or 40-ton wagons on the American model, but the Leader representative was informed that these have now been "hidden away." They were found to be useless in the carriage of coal, and cumbersome and "ungainly" in the conveyance of ordinary merchandise.

Then, again, the Northeastern railway adopted the American system of automatic electric signalling. But that has not answered well, and alterations will have to be made. Nor, indeed, is it known how the electrified portion of this railway line—that at Tyneside—is going to turn out from the financial standpoint.

One gentleman who was consulted said that in the southern states the track was often very rough, and the woodwork so weak as to lead to grave accidents. This gentleman added that the American engines, when tried in this country, were found to be far more costly than English engines, and that, when at Derby several months ago, he noticed that the Midland Company were breaking up some of these American importations.

## STATUE ORAZIE IN ITALY.

Amusing Statistics—Garibaldiian Episode—"The Dictator Sleeps."

Very amusing statistics were made not long ago by one who disapproved of the fever to raise a monument in every town to every man who was mentioned in connection with the unity of Italy, writes a Rome correspondent. Out of an immense list I take those which stand at the head. Between monuments, busts and tablets, there were 175 to Garibaldi, 153 to Victor Emmanuel, 62 to Cavour, and 47 to Mazzini, while until now Dante has been ignored in Rome.

Strangely enough, Naples has been the last to pay this homage to Garibaldi, although, one would say, she should have been the first, but now that they have made up their minds to do it, nothing can surpass the enthusiasm evinced. The episode they love best to remember is the day, soon after the city was liberated from the Bourbons, in which their hero paid them a visit. He arrived without escort, absolutely alone, unarmed, and in a simple open carriage. The popular fervor was all about him, and when he passed the citadel, full of Bourbon soldiers, they "presented arms." Instead of shooting him as was their duty. He was carried triumphantly to the Palazzo d'Angeli, where he showed himself upon the balcony until nature gave out. Still the crowd clamored, and the following device was hit upon. A big board was put out on which was written in immense letters: "The Dictator Sleeps." Like magic the 50,000 admirers became still as death, and for an hour watched that no carriage, cart, or even person, entered, that the "Dictator" might sleep tranquilly, giving an example of self-control almost unequalled.

## IT IS FASHION-ABLE!

Society leaders tell us that the use of perfume is coming into style again, and that during the coming season it will be used more than ever. The following list contains some of the newest and most popular odors:

Colgate's "Dactylis" in bulk, 75c. oz.  
Colgate's La France Rose, Jockey Club and Musk in bulk, 50c. oz.  
Pinaud's Carnation Pink in bulk, \$1.00 oz.  
Guerlain's "Jockey" in bulk, \$1.00 oz.

Roger & Gallet's "Vera Violetta," Heliotrope and Lilac, \$1.00 oz.  
Piver's "Trefle Incarnate" and "Rosaire," \$1.00 oz.  
Aurum's White Rose, 75c. oz.  
Many other kinds, too.

**TERRY & MARET**  
DRUGGISTS,  
S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas.

## THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION.

I spent much time away from Japan studying the constitutions of various countries, the Emperor having ordered me to undertake the arduous task of framing a draft of the new Japanese constitution. The work was very difficult and necessitated much thought. Never before had there been a constitution, in the modern sense of the word, in Japan, to help me to know what were the most vital points to be provided for in the new code. The country had been so essentially a non-constitutional and feudal one that it was difficult to sit down on the debris of its past history and prepare offhand a constitution for it; and even when I had decided as to what was most necessary, it required very great care to insure the proper working and execution of the various provisions. I had always to remember that my work was intended as a permanent measure, and, therefore, I had to examine all the possible effects likely to arise from it in the distant future. Above all, there was the pre-eminent importance to be attached to the necessity of safeguarding the sacred and traditional rights of the sovereign. With the assistance of my secretaries and collaborators—all of them as devoted to the work as myself—I accomplished my task as well as I could, and it is not without some satisfaction that I see that it has not been found necessary to amend the constitution since its promulgation—Margolis to the Leslie's Magazine.

The Crown Princess of Denmark is the richest and tallest woman of her rank in Europe. She is six feet tall, and inherited \$15,000,000 from her maternal grandmother, as well as the bulk of her father's fortune.

Within a year more than 2,000 skilled workmen have left the French silk factories of Bonhair and Toccoing for the United States.

## WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 24th, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.



## California Medicated Healing Soap

As a Toilet Soap Is Healing, Soothing, Cleansing and Refreshing.

Is manufactured from herbs and selected olive oil. Contains no animal fats or poisonous greases, or adulterations. Its medicated lather is healing to the skin, and for chapped hands, sores, cuts, burns, dandruff in the head, pimples, blotches and all cutaneous affections it is unequalled. 15c. tablet; 1 box of 6 tablets 75c. Ask for free sample.

**CYRUS H. BOWES,** Chemist, 98 Government St., Near Yates St.  
Phone, 425 and 480

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

—Yes, we repair guns and revolvers. Waiter Bros., 58 Fort street.

—Have you seen our "new art" electric fixtures? We will be pleased to show you them. Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.  
World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

## Bill of Fare For This Week

The old reliable cough cure, Balsam of Aniseed ..... 25c.  
Dr. Williams' Cough Cure ..... 50c.  
Balsam of Honey ..... 25c.  
Aromatic Cod Liver Oil ..... 1.00.  
If your appetite is falling, try the Standard Hypophosphites, \$1.00. It builds and invigorates the whole system.  
FANCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE,  
Phone 630. Cor. Douglas St. and King's Rd.

Steamer Whatcom sails daily, except Sunday, for Seattle at 8 p. m. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

—Take in a supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gossman & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

## WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

When wash g greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

—You are invited to visit our "new showrooms" and see our display of useful and artistic electric house fittings, which we are offering at "rock bottom" prices. Hinton Electric Co.

—H. H. Abbott, agent of the C. P. R. Co., has been advised of exceptionally low rates on the Atlantic. If you wish a trip to the Old Country call and see him at 86 Government street.

—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Agency, Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company, Tickets 25c. a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Cook; agency, Atlantic S.S. lines, Hall-Gosnell Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 83.

## At the B. C. Drug Store

27 JOHNSON ST., NEAR STORE ST.  
Will find a very fine line of fountain syringes, water bottles, Frost King and Queen chamomile vases, chest protectors, etc., at a special offer for the next few days. These goods are all first-class quality, and should receive your attention.  
J. TBAQUE  
Phone 356.

—For Nanaimo—V. & S. R. and steamer Iroquois. A delightful trip among the islands, Mondays and Thursdays.

—Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

The steamer for Seattle and other Puget Sound points sails at 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Office, 100 Government St.

—Good dry No. 2 wood, \$3.20 per cord. John Bros.

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.  
World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

—Do not fail to see the I. C. S. "Exhibition" in the B. C. Furniture Co.'s window, Government street.

## WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

## Don't Forget

To See the

## Scotch Tweed Suitings

The patterns are the latest and the quality the best. No two patterns alike.

## PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchants Tailor.

## FIRST LIBERAL MEETING TO-NIGHT

IS TO BE HELD IN THE A. O. U. W. HALL

List of Speakers—Enthusiastic Gathering at Dunsmuir Addressed by Ralph Smith and C. H. Lugin.

This evening the first rally of the present campaign will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall. The chair will be taken at 8.15, and the campaign will be fairly opened with addresses from George Riley, the Liberal standard bearer, W. G. Cameron, M.P., Chas. H. Lugin, and Frank Higgins. The electorate are asked to attend and hear the issues of the present fight elucidated.

## Meeting at Dunsmuir.

Ralph Smith held the opening meeting of the Liberal campaign in Nanaimo district last night in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Dunsmuir, which was filled by an attentive and enthusiastic audience, notwithstanding the fact that the hall of the Lawn Tennis Club was in progress in the Agricultural Hall. Odd Fellows' hall is a fine roomy place, splendidly adapted to a public meeting. The chair was taken by James Norcross, who, in a very happy speech, introduced Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith occupied about an hour and a half with an exceedingly forcible and convincing speech. He began by a reference to the canvass made against him to the effect that he had been a labor candidate in Nanaimo district last night but a Liberal in other parts of the constituency. In a certain sense, he said, this was true. In the cities mentioned, he, as a workman and a member of a trades union addressing men to whom the questions respecting labor were of paramount importance, spoke as a candidate pledged to represent the interests of labor in parliament, but in other parts of the constituency, where labor unions did not exist and where the issues with which the people were concerned were those between the Liberals and Conservatives, he spoke as a Liberal.

Mr. Smith then touched upon the relations of the province and the Dominion and passed on to deal with the increased revenue and increased expenditure under the Liberal regime. He said that with reduced taxation the revenue had been increased because the expenditures had been made in a way to promote the business of the country and vastly increase its foreign commerce. He drew attention to the splendid list of surpluses shown by Hon. W. S. Fielding, running from \$1,000,000 during the first year of Liberal administration, up to \$16,000,000 last year, and compared this with the long list of deficits which the Conservatives had to face.

He then took up the expenditures in his own constituency, showing what had been accomplished, laying stress upon the fact that he had secured recognition by the government to make a part of their duty to build wharves in British Columbia, in proof of which he pointed to the wharf at Hardy Bay, that at Quatsino, and that about to be constructed at Ladysmith. His opponents had said that these things were done for political effect, but while he asserted that they were done in the public interest, he admitted that they would make voters the people would support a man who had shown he could do something for them.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway was also dealt with and Mr. Smith made a powerful contrast between the terms of this contract and that made with the C. P. R. He also pointed out in a forcible way how Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused to accede to the original request of the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters and give them a subsidy in land and money.

Mr. Smith's speech was punctuated with hearty applause, and as he sat down the large audience exhibited their hearty appreciation of his remarks in no unmistakable manner.

The chair was then called upon C. H. Lugin, who spoke for an hour. He dealt chiefly with the Tupper manifesto and the railway policy of the government. He took up the points advanced by Sir Charles H. H. Tupper, and in regard to the two principal ones, namely, that the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be at Portland, Maine, and that in 1901 Colonel Burr had brought up the question of "better terms" had been met by a "flout and sneer" from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said that he wished to declare in the most emphatic manner possible that Sir Charles's allegations on these points were absolutely unwarranted by the facts and must have been propounded with a deliberate intention to deceive the electors. He cited Hansard and the G. T. P. contract in proof of what he said, and added that he hoped for an opportunity to repeat his statements in Sir Charles's presence. He then proceeded to show how the government was meeting the reasonable demands preferred by the Dunsmuir administration in 1901. Mr. Lugin then dealt with the G. T. P. contract in some detail, and closed his speech by a plea for the support of the people for a candidate and a government who stood for the absolute control of Canadian affairs by the people of Canada and at the same time for the unity of the Empire. His remarks were received with strong demonstrations of approval.

The meeting closed by a request from the chairman that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the speakers in token of the appreciation of the audience of the case which they had presented, and the motion was carried by a standing vote of all present. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the National Anthem brought to a close one of the most successful and enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in Dunsmuir.

## Polling Dates.

The nominations in Kootenay and Yale-Cariboo districts for the Dominion House of Commons will take place on November 1st and polling, if any, will be held on November 22nd.

## Liberal Meeting

--IN--

## A. O. U. W. HALL

Friday, 14th Oct., 1904

## SPEAKERS:

W. G. CAMERON, M.P.P.,  
C. H. LUGRIN,  
FRANK HIGGINS,  
and the Candidate,  
GEORGE RILEY.

ALL CITIZENS ARE WELCOME.

Chair taken at 8 p. m.

## UMBRELLAS BROUGHT INTO THE DISPUTE

The Game Law Discussed With Something More Formidable Than Pens by Correspondents.

There is likely to be an appeal to the courts arising out of a casual meeting of two prominent hunters, who are likewise both members of the legal profession. The two gentlemen concerned have been for some little time past contributing to the local press letters dealing with the game laws of this province. From the character of the meeting of the two this morning there must remain little doubt that each of them feels strongly upon the subject under discussion.

S. Perry Mills, one of those concerned, is wearing a highly colored mark across the side of his head, which, it is contended, shows exactly the line where the umbrella of Oscar Bass fell upon him as they passed on Langley street this morning. An apology has been demanded by Mr. Mills. If this is not forthcoming he expresses his intention of suing Mr. Bass for damages in the civil courts and devoting the amount collected to some local charity.

This course Mr. Mills conceives as the proper one to pursue. He is said to have no doubt as to the outcome of a test of physical prowess with his antagonist, but such a course would result in the loss of dignity and would not be becoming members of the profession.

Besides, it is thought that Mr. Mills, knowing that should the matter be relegated to the ring to settle, he would be called upon to train down to about the same weight as Mr. Bass, is inclined to shirk the undertaking. A letter which appeared in this morning's paper over the signature of Mr. Mills is alleged to have been the immediate cause of the trouble. Mr. Bass, catching sight of the writer of it as the latter came out of his office on Langley street, was seized with an ambition to have his revenge. He crossed the street, and, after a very few words were exchanged, Mr. Bass "let out" with his umbrella. One who was with them at the time has been so unkind as to suggest that Mr. Mills wounded himself by raising his own umbrella, which was borne against his head by the force of the blow from Mr. Bass. This, Mr. Mills denies, and proves it by the general direction of the mark, which has been inflicted upon him. It is a horizontal, not a perpendicular one, as would have been the case were it the work of his own umbrella. He exonerates his own umbrella from any complicity in the attack.

Events followed quickly, and no one knows just what took place. It is asserted that Mr. Mills moved off the field with becoming dignity. He even wore a pleasant smile as he left. Mr. Bass is said to have held out a threat that when Mr. Mills got off the train at Welch's, on the E. & N., that there would be another chapter added to the story, and that Mr. Mills would be given a tumble down the embankment.

If the dispute goes to the courts, as threatened, all that took place will probably be brought out. In the meantime an apology has been demanded.

## PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. H. Grappan Guinness, who ranks high among the missionary workers in London, England, will visit Victoria next week. Arrangements have been made for a mass meeting which he will address on Wednesday evening at the Calvary Baptist church. Preparations are being made by Rev. Mr. Vichet and others to tender Rev. Dr. Guinness a fitting reception.

T. J. Stephens, of Vancouver; J. Smith and S. M. Sawyer, of Nanaimo; W. Tyrrell, of Maple Bay; Geo. Morton and wife, of Kamloops; and J. Nesbitt, of Portland, Ore., are among the guests at the Victoria hotel.

A. C. Stewart, of Vancouver; E. Stevens and wife, of Portland; G. F. Bullen and wife, of Tacoma; and J. Fowler, of St. John, are in the city. They are at the Vernon hotel.

J. P. Rogers, W. F. Rogers and H. Ellis are among those registered at the New England hotel.

Mrs. Eulalie Blyth has returned from Atlin where she has been acting as court stenographer.

## OAK BAY WILL BE RECREATION CENTRE

Agreement Reached by Committee Representing Local Athletic Association Last Night.

Oak Bay grounds have been selected as the local recreation centre. This was decided at a meeting last night of a committee consisting of delegates from athletic associations representing the most popular summer and winter sports played in Victoria. The gathering took place at the offices of Messrs. Hooper, Five Sisters' block. Besides choosing Oak Bay, the present agreed that some formal agreement would have to be entered into with the B. C. Electric Railway Company regarding a lease of the grounds for a certain period. In order to accomplish this it would be necessary for local sporting clubs to approach the Tramway Company as an organization fully empowered to take over the management of the grounds.

Proceedings were opened by a discussion on the advisability of selecting Oak Bay as the local centre for sport. The question was argued most thoroughly. The distance from the city was naturally the principal objection. This, however, was offset by the promise of A. T. Goward, manager of the local branch of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, to provide a five-minute service to and from the grounds. Finally it was agreed that, in view of the fact that the Caledonia grounds have been purchased by a syndicate for building purposes, it would be in the interests of sport to agree to play at Oak Bay, accepting the proposals of the Tramway Company.

The appended motion was then introduced and carried unanimously: "That we, the representatives of the various clubs, namely, lacrosse, baseball, Association and Rugby football and hockey, pledge ourselves to play all matches at the Oak Bay grounds, other grounds being chosen only when there is no accommodation at Oak Bay."

An interesting discussion followed this on the best method of securing a lease and managing the grounds. It was finally decided that a select committee comprising Messrs. Hooper, Virtue and Austin would interview Mr. Goward, of the Tramway Company, in connection with the former matter. As for the management it was felt that this question was most important. The general opinion was that no definite arrangement could be reached until the delegates present had discussed the matter with their respective clubs. On this account the matter was deferred.

The majority thought that the better method would be the organization of a distinct association to take over complete control of the grounds. It would be similar to the Brockton Point Athletic Association, of Vancouver, only every local sport would have its delegate or delegates on the board of directors. By such an amalgamation not only could an agreement be reached with the Tramway Company, but some arrangement satisfactory to all clubs interested might be reached regarding the gate receipts. One solution of this question would be the appointment of a capable executive empowered to take charge of all the receipts and divide them, according to a pre-arranged percentage, between the competing teams and the fund for the improvement of the grounds.

Other details were also discussed, but, as already mentioned, no decision was reached in order to give the delegates an opportunity to confer with their clubs. The meeting shortly after adjourned.

## INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS.

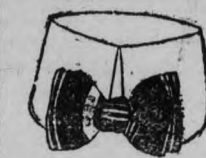
Mrs. Rutherford, Dominion President of W. C. T. U., Spoke at Metropolitan Church Last Evening.

There was a large attendance at the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening, when an address was delivered by Mrs. Rutherford, Dominion president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The meeting was presided over by Rev. G. K. B. Adams. A brief preliminary song service took place during which the stirring hymns, "The Better Day is Coming" and "The Army of Temperance is Gathering Its Men," were rendered. Mrs. Rutherford was then introduced by the chairman.

From her opening remarks she held the close attention of those present. The preventive aspect of the prohibition movement was first dealt with. It referred to the work among children. She emphasized the necessity of teaching the children from their earliest years the evils and danger of intemperance. They would thus be fortified against the temptations to enter open saloons. Speaking of total abstinence, she contended that this was more advisable on account of the law of heredity.



3 for 25c COLLAR DAY 3 for 25c



A quarter goes a long way in our Men's Furnishing Department at any time—on Saturday it will go a great deal farther than usual in the collar section

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

## Men's Linen Collars

COMMENCES 9 A. M. SATURDAY

To-morrow we clear out our entire stock of Men's Linen Collars, regardless of cost. Regular values from 15c. to 25c. each, Saturday.

3 Collars 25c for

Special Bargains in Ladies' Hosiery To-morrow

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

## Saturday's Bargains

MANITOBA (DAIRY) BUTTER, lb. Blocks, each ..... 20c.  
FRESH, CRISP MOLASSES SNAPS, 3 lbs. for ..... 25c.  
SOLUBLE COCOA (in Bulk), per lb. .... 25c.  
FRY'S COCOA, 3 pks. for ..... 25c.

## SEE OUR WINDOWS

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED  
PHONE, 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

THE "WEST END" GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED  
PHONE, 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## FOR SALE

## New Bungalow

Situate on fashionable avenue, and containing double parlors, dining room, sewing room, kitchen, bath, pantry, three bedrooms, cupboards, all modern conveniences.

## Easy Terms of Purchase

Money to Loan.  
Fire Insurance Written.  
Stores and Dwellings to Let.  
**P. R. BROWN, Ltd**  
30 BROAD STREET.

## A Beautiful New March Song

By the writers of the famous Blue Bell.

## A Little Boy Called Taps

A sure winner. We try it over for you.

## FLETCHER BROS.

93 GOVERNMENT ST.

## WET WEATHER

## BOOTS

Men's Box Kip and Lappa Calf Winter Boots ..... \$2.50 and \$3.00  
Men's Chrome Boots (never get hard) ..... \$3.00 to \$4.00  
Men's Velour and Box Calf Boots (wells) ..... \$3.50 and \$4.00  
Ladies' Winter Calf Skin Boots ..... \$2.00 to \$4.50  
Girls' School Boots ..... \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75  
We have a full stock of the best wearing Rubbers on the market.

## Watson's Shoe Store

65 Yates Street

## Get Prices on 1903 Models

## Washburn Guitars and Mandolins

In order to make room for new stock shortly to arrive. This is a rare opportunity to secure Washburn Instruments at "cut prices."

It will pay you to inquire into this offer, if you are in need of such a musical instrument.

## M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd

The "Always First" Music House, 44 GOVERNMENT ST.

## HALF ACRE LOTS FOR SALE

Just off Gorge road, \$200 to \$250; easy terms. (A good speculation.)

## MONEY TO LOAN

## ON MORTGAGE

Improved Real Estate Security.

## INSURE

In the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford.

## SWINERTON & ODDY,

102 GOVERNMENT ST.

## WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.



# Swift's Celebrated Fresh Pork Sausage

FREE FROM ADULTERATION

## Mowat's Grocery,

77 YATES STREET.  
FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

### VERY BUSY FOR TWENTY ROUNDS

### GLOVE CONTEST WAS DECLARED A DRAW

Bennett and Cove Gave Good Exhibition  
—Honors Were Evenly Divided  
Throughout.

The bantamweight event last evening between Percy Cove and Jockey Bennett was a draw after a fast, twenty-round boxing exhibition. There was a good crowd in attendance, and the arrangements of Prof. R. Foster were so thorough that both the preliminary bout and the principal match were carried through without a hitch. Both proved clever exhibitions and were appreciated. The majority of the crowd was open to Referee Griffiths than to give the decision mentioned in the big event.

It was about 8:30 o'clock when the preliminary, a four-round bout between Clarke, of Denver, and Sealer, of Spokane, was called. Master of Ceremonies Hal Foster introduced the men, and the "set to" commenced immediately. In the first round both were slow, Clarke seemed to have the advantage, landing body blows which with more force would have had their effect. The second time they met the pace increased, and Sealer became the favorite. He landed a hard left swing repeatedly. In the third Sealer again outboxed his opponent. The final round was different, Clarke showing up to better advantage. He kept his opponent on guard. Both occasionally landed heavily to body and head. Referee Foster declared the contest a draw.

When the principals stepped into the ring, Percy Cove in the lead, both were greeted with applause. Both were introduced. Cove's weight being placed at 110 pounds and Bennett's 118 pounds.

Bert Griffiths, champion middleweight of British Columbia, was chosen as referee. The match was under Queensbury rules, hitting in clinches, providing each man had one hand free, being permitted. When the men shook hands they presented a marked contrast. Bennett is smaller, stockier and better set off round. Cove is considerably taller and very slight, his height accentuating his slowness. But he displayed a form that surprised the spectators, many of whom, judging by mere appearance, thought he wouldn't last more than ten rounds.

Without any opening sparring, both men commenced exchanging heavy body blows. Occasionally this was varied by a vicious swing by Cove at his opponent's head. The latter avoided most of these by clever dodging. He received two hard knocks above the right eye, however, which drew blood. Bennett kept punching in right and left blows to Cove's body, but, although a few found their mark, the majority were either blocked or avoided. The round ended with honors even.

From the start of the second round they went after each other fiercely. Cove landed a heavy right punch, which drew blood. Bennett changed his tactics and fought for his opponent's head. They exchanged a hurricane of blows time after time. It was difficult to follow these mix-ups. Both gave and took severe punishment.

The third and fourth rounds followed with honors apparently even. At the end of the latter Cove rushed Bennett to the ropes with a straight right and a vicious uppercut. In the sixth and seventh the fast pace continued, while in the eighth Bennett went in with the evident intention of delivering a knock-out. Cove covered up before the rain of blows, and as soon as they fairly started retreating with a right to the head that staggered his sturdy opponent. Cove was aggressive in the ninth, and in the tenth honors were evenly divided.

In the eleventh Cove received a blow that almost brought the fight to an abrupt conclusion. He staggered about the ring, and was at his opponent like a flash when the latter sought to administer a quietus. For the last seven rounds both fought furiously. There was little sparring. Both were determined to win out, and it was merely a question of which had the greater staying power. In the twelfth they were both fresh and were apparently good for several more.

Referee Griffiths, without any hesitation, declared the match a draw.

After the fight Cove exhibited an in-

### Wood's Phosphorine,

The Great English Remedy, is an old well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion carry it, and it is recommended as being the only medicine of its kind. It is a powerful and permanent cure for all forms of Nervous Weakness, Rheumatism, Spasmodic Tremor, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excess; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Men and Women, young and old, who are afflicted with Neuritis, Consumption and an Early Grave. Price 40¢ per bottle or 60¢ for 3. One will please, and will cure. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Ltd., London, England, Canada, and the United States.

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Victoria by all responsible druggists.

jured thumb, which he said was broken in the first round. If this was the case he fought under a decided disadvantage.

The referee's decision was quite satisfactory.

### A CHALLENGE.

To the Sporting Editor:—I hereby challenge Jockey Bennett to a 20-round boxing contest to take place two weeks from date. Weight to be 12 lbs. ringside.

(Signed) L. OLIVER,  
Manager for Colin Hill.

### ATTEL DEFEATED.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—In a fight to-night for the title of featherweight champion of the world, Tommy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, was given the decision over Abe Attel, of San Francisco. In the fifth round of what was to have been a 20-round contest, Attel went out with a lower left to the stomach. He dropped to the floor, rolling on his back, and claiming a foul. The decision was given to Sullivan.

### LACHROSSE.

A SUGGESTION.

"According to talk in lacrosse circles, Westminster will not accept Vancouver's challenge," says the West Minister correspondent of the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "The feeling here is that the old league should be dissolved and a new start made."

"Seattle wants lacrosse and wants it bad. They have a pretty fair team, and will be able to put a fast team in the field next year. Everett has a good team and wants a chance at some of the Canadian teams. As far as your correspondent can find out, the Tacoma team is somewhat disorganized at the present time. The Seattle club is regularly incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington. The Everett club is also a reliable organization."

"Now Seattle is willing to send representatives to a meeting in Vancouver or any other place that may be selected. Probably Everett would do the same. Let the three British Columbia teams send their delegates and have an entirely new league formed. It is the only solution of the present troubles that can be lasting."

"With Seattle, Everett, Victoria, Vancouver and West Minister in the league, one or two teams cannot control all the fireworks. It will insure better lacrosse, and it will not be a case of one team winning all the time, for what the writer has seen of the Seattle and Everett teams leads to the belief that they have the foundations of fast twelve. If the merchants in the two cities named will only give the game the support it needs, the American cities will have two of the fastest teams on the Coast. Why has Victoria lost interest in the game? Because they have a weak team, and it has not the support of the merchants."

"This support is needed, and with it a good fast team can be gathered together. The American clubs have to send all the way to British Columbia for their outfits and they do not receive attention from the press in a way that the game demands. But if they put a good team up that will win a few games, the press will give them all the advertising they need. Baseball is lagging on the Sound, and if lacrosse is given a boost it will supplant the American game in popular favor."

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### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

PRACTICE MATCH.

The match scheduled to be played to-morrow between the Victoria United and a team from H. M. S. Grafton will not take place owing to the absence of that vessel from port. A practice match has been arranged, however, between the captain and vice-captain of the local club. All members are requested to attend. The kick-off will take place at 3 o'clock at Oak Bay.

### A LEAGUE GAME.

At Work Point barracks to-morrow a match will be played by the Victoria West and Garrison teams. This is one of the league games. The boys from the V. W. A. have been training assiduously. Play will start at 3 o'clock and P. Richardson will act as referee.

### AN APPRECIATION.

To the Sporting Editor:—I have been instructed by the executive of the Victoria District Association Football League to convey to you their feeling of appreciation for the way your paper has helped in the past and is now doing in the interests of sport, more especially in Association football, in this city, recognizing the fact that the Times, having a large daily circulation and universal regard, is one of the chief mediums by which the public can be reached, and interest maintained. Athletics and outdoor sports are attaining a higher level every year without a doubt in Victoria, and it is largely owing to the fact that the daily papers are doing their utmost to help and attain this degree of efficiency. Once more thanking you for your help and further interest in all matters pertaining to sport.

Yours truly,  
THOS. G. WILSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer Victoria District Association Football League.

### HANDBALL.

INTERESTING CONTEST.

This popular game is being taken up again by the majority of members of the James Bay Athletic Association. Yesterday afternoon Stanley McK. Smith and Jack Leeming tried conclusions with P. E. W. Smith and J. Simpson. Play was fast and exciting and the game was won by the latter, the score being 21-17, 21-4.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

PLAYERS' ATTENTION!

A practice of members of the Victoria Rugby Club will be held to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, at the Caladonia park.

Giving his opinion upon the "no hat" question, a doctor at a Birmingham inquest said the practice was all right for those who had always been used to it, but it would be a mistake for a middle-aged man to go hatless on hot days.

### WHAT IS THE MILKY WAY?

Australian Amateur's Solution of an Astronomical Puzzle.

A novel theory as to the Milky Way has been evolved by S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer of Sydney, N. S. W. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow.

"The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams, "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescopic stars in its background."

"Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescopic stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the sky. That something is the earth's shadow."

"The supposed nebulae," continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains their contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shape assumed by celestial objects generally. They are spots of shadow representing mountains or mountain ranges on the earth."

Mr. Adams anticipates that his discovery will be received with smiles of incredulity, but he expresses his belief that his view will one day be accepted as correct. He is to read a paper on the subject before the local branch of the British Astronomical Association.—The London Mail.

### THE SECRET OF UNHAPPINESS.

A writer in Pearson's Magazine says: "It's been my experience that you've got to have leisure to be unhappy. Half the troubles in this world are imaginary, and it takes time to think them up. But it's these often that the real troubles that break a young husband's back or young wife's heart. A few men and more women can be happy when they're single, but once you marry them to each other, they've got to find work, or they'll find trouble. Everybody's got to raise something in this world, and unless people raise a job, or crops, or children, they'll raise Cain. A woman can find fun from the basement to the nursery of her own house, but give her a license to go and the streets and a bunch of untame tickets, and she'll find discontent. There's always an idle woman or an idle man in every divorce case. When the man earns the bread by the sweat of his brow it's right that the woman should per-spice a little baking it."

### The Cause of Cancer.

This subject is carefully and sensibly discussed in a little booklet called, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure." Sent to any address for 6 cents stamps.

D. V. Stott & Co., Bowmanville, Ont.

### OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.

World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

### CENTURY SHORT

This Shortand was invented by practical reporters. It is reliable, thorough, and may be read like print. The first three lessons enable you to make private notes and the fourth lesson to correspondence. It takes but 10 minutes for a lesson, then take home to study. Pupils can stop all day if they want to get on. Shortand lessons by MAIL are quite easy.

The Oliver Machine is \$125 on the other side. We sell at \$97. The reason is, it is made in Canada. It runs lines, and writes in any color. Has pretty type; is strong; the work is at sight, and it has a thousand charms.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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In 1 and 2 pound tins to protect you against adulterations and substitution.

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James Mitchell, Agent for B. C.

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Women suffer all about us with headache, backache, loss of energy and spirits, Nervous Dyspepsia and many other ailments which make life almost unbearable. Every woman can be immediately relieved of this suffering if upon the first sign of derangement she would take a dose of

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

By following the instructions with each box of pills thousands of women all over the world have saved their lives.

BEECHAM'S PILLS purify the blood, give strength and vigor to the digestive organs, give vim and tone to the nerves and put the whole body in a healthy condition. A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should always be kept in the house as, like a "stitch in time," they will invariably have the most beneficial effect and save much future worry and anxiety.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

### NOTICE

#### TENDERS

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 1st day of October instant, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-Law," amounting in all to \$12,528.37, maturing the 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole Municipality, the denomination of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is \$500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The tenderer must state the net price at which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures for the period between the 10th day of June last and the date of receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk's Office,  
Victoria, B. C., October 7th, 1904.

### Corporation of the City of Victoria

#### Tenders for Lead Pipe and Brass Goods

Separate tenders will be received up to 3 p. m. on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1904, for the following:

1. LEAD PIPE.
2. BRASS GOODS.

Specifications for each of which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where also samples can be seen.

Tenders must be sealed and addressed to W. W. Northcott, Purchasing Agent, and endorsed "Tenders for Lead Pipe, etc." The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,  
Purchasing Agent,  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 14th Sept. 1904.

#### TO SMOKERS

Who wish the best brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, will be able to have their needs supplied to their tastes at my stores.

HOTEL DAVIES CIGAR STORE, 534 YATES STREET.

SAVOY CIGAR STORE, GOVERNMENT STREET.

Agents for all local and Pacific Coast daily and Sunday papers. Post cards, etc., etc.

G. C. ANDERSON, Mgr.

#### NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the R. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. BOLL,  
Land Commissioner.

R. M. BOYD,  
Commercial Agent,  
619 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Each route offers numerous attractions. The principal thing to insure a quick, comfortable trip East is to see that your tickets read via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

For Time Tables, etc., address

R. M. BOYD,  
Commercial Agent,  
619 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

## ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 55.

Taking Effect Wednesday, Oct. 20th.

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat. Sun. Southbound.
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Victoria .....	9.00	12.00	Victoria .....
Shawinigan Lake .....	10.20	10.40	Shawinigan Lake .....
Duncan .....	11.00	10.40	Duncan .....
Lady Smith .....	11.57	10.40	Lady Smith .....
Nanaimo .....	12.40	10.40	Nanaimo .....
Esquimalt .....	12.58	10.40	Esquimalt .....

THROUGH TICKETS DO NOT STOP.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily except Sundays, connecting with north and south-bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.00.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$3.20; Return, \$3.85.

Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. A. COURTNEY,  
Traffic Manager.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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### Princess Victoria

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### TRANSCONTINENTAL EXPRESS

Leaving Vancouver daily at 3 p. m.

Cheap Rates—St. Louis Return

Also Other Eastern Points.

Tickets on sale Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th.

### B. C. Coast Service

When going to Seattle be sure and take the new and commodious steamer

### Princess Beatrice

(Finest Steamer on the Coast.)

Leaves Victoria daily except Sunday at 11 p. m.

Leaves Seattle daily except Monday at 9.30 a. m.

Regular sailings to West Coast, Northern B. C., Skagway, China, Japan and Australian ports.

Full particulars at 88 GOVERNMENT ST., OR WHARF OFFICE.

## VICTORIA TERMINAL RAILWAY

IMPROVED SERVICE

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 17th, 1904.

Northbound.	Daily.	Sat. & Sun.	Ex. Sat.
Leave.	Only.	Leave.	Leave.
Victoria .....	7.00 a. m.	2.00 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
Port Guelph .....	7.15 a. m.	2.15 p. m.	4.55 p. m.
Cloverdale .....	7.30 a. m.	2.30 p. m.	5.10 p. m.
N. Westminster .....	7.45 a. m.	2.45 p. m.	5.25 p. m.
Vancouver Ar. .....	2.45 p. m.		

Southbound.

Daily.	Daily.
Arrive.	Arrive.
Victoria .....	7.20 p. m.
Port Guelph .....	6.20 p. m.
Port Guelph .....	6.30 p. m.
Cloverdale .....	6.45 p. m.
N. Westminster .....	7.00 p. m.
Vancouver Lv. .....	12 noon.

Week end excursions to Vancouver and Westminster, two dollars for round trip. K. J. BURNS, L. C. NEWLANDS, 75 Government St., Market Station.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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Steamers leave Birkenhead on or about Oct. 6th, Nov. 3rd, Dec. 1st, Dec. 25th, and every 25 days thereafter.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Victoria, B. C.

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### Reduced Rates East October 3, 4, 5, 27, 28 and 29th

Passengers may leave Victoria for Seattle by any steamer desired.

For rates, folders and information apply to S. G. YERRES, K. J. BURNS, G.W.P.A., G.N.R., 75 Government St., Seattle, Wash. Victoria, B. C.

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THE SHORTEST LINE, THE FINEST TRAINS, THE LOWEST RATES, THE FASTEST TIME.

For complete information, ask your local agent, or write S. W. PARKER, General Agent, 322 Foster Way, Seattle.

### FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 20.

S.S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 3 p. m. Thursday, October 20.

S.S. ALAMEDA, calls for Honolulu, Saturday, October 20, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. REEDER & CO., LTD., Victoria.



## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade His Worship Mayor Kearney introduced the subject of putting the ferry out of commission since the bridge has been completed. The service costs in the neighborhood of \$400 per month to support, and at present the boat is being run at a loss to the city. The question was discussed thoroughly, and a resolution carried to retire the ferry as a ferry. Mr. Gilley, for the navigation committee, stated that when H. M. S. Shearwater came up the river during the exhibition, nothing less was found than 24 feet of water, and that over the Annieville bar.

## KAMLOOPS.

The Baptists of this city have extended a call to Rev. Benjamin Goodfield, B.A., formerly of Neepawa, Man., who has accepted it, and has at once entered upon his pastorate. Rev. Mr. Goodfield won the much-coveted silver medal in philosophy at Manitoba College. F. W. Aylmer, of Golden, Dominion assistant engineer in charge of the North Thompson improvements, was in town the other day in connection with the work. Foreman H. Strathairn has been instructed to get out timber for the cribbing and piles, and a force of men is being sent up the river for this purpose. By the time the timbers are prepared Engineer Keefe and his assistant, Mr. Aylmer, will make a further inspection of the river, and lay out the work for the season. It is anticipated that the improvements taken in hand this year will be satisfactorily completed before next high water.

## VANCOUVER.

Alderman Angus McDonald received from Seattle Wednesday night the following telegram, which tells its own sad tale: "Regret to inform you that W. S. McDonald was killed to-night by coming in contact with an electric generator which he was running." The late W. S. McDonald came to Vancouver in 1891, and for three successive terms sat in the city council as alderman from Ward 4, the seat now occupied by his brother Angus. For nine years he was in the employment of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, but of late had been working in the electrical department of the Black Diamond mine near Seattle, having moved to Washington a few years ago. His wife and family, with the exception of one son, who was with his father in Seattle, are living in Vancouver.

The police commissioners have decided to reinstate Sgt. Butler, his duties to commence forthwith.

Final arrangements for Hospital Saturday have been completed by the Women's Auxiliary of the Vancouver General Hospital. On Saturday boxes in charge of members of the auxiliary will be placed in various parts of the city.

An interesting event took place in the parlors of the Badminton hotel on Wednesday at noon, when Mr. Rufus Harvey Misenhinen, of Portland, Oregon, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Rachel Harlowe, of Red Wings, Minnesota. Rev. A. W. McLeod officiated. The happy couple left on the steamer for Victoria on route to Portland, where they will reside.

At the monthly meeting of the license commissioners Donald McRae applied for a hotel license for the Melbourne hotel at the corner of Westminster avenue and Powell street. The inspector said there was no objection to the granting of the license. In answer to the mayor, the inspector said that the by-law had been amended some time ago to read that no additional licenses should be granted until the population exceeded 33,000, and that only one new license should be granted for 5,000 people above 33,000. A new license had been granted to Arthur Langley of the Burrard Castle. He issued another license the population would have to exceed 38,000. He, himself, had

been reliable authorities place the present population at 45,000. Commissioners Macaulay and Bishop both thought the population well over 40,000. On motion of Commissioner Macaulay and Bishop the license was granted.

At a well attended meeting of the parishioners of the newly organized Anglican church in the East End it was decided that the name of the new parish should be All Saints'. It was also decided to secure two lots at the corner of Pandora street and Victoria Drive and the erection of a church building will be commenced at once. The building will be 54 by 28 feet, with basement, which latter will, however, be left unfinished at the present time. It was announced that all the lumber required in the erection of the building had been promised.

The drill season for the local militia will commence with a recruit class on Monday, October 17th. The new rifle range is progressing very favorably, and it looks as though the annual regimental matches may yet be held there on Thanksgiving Day.

## RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Traffic on the Roads of the United Kingdom—The Automatic Element.

Charles H. Grinling continues in the Windsor his papers on "The Ways of Our Railways." He mentions that about 400,000,000 miles are run annually by trains over the 22,150 miles of British railway system. This works out at an average of one train every hour over each mile. It appears that the United Kingdom stands first in the number of passenger (216) and freight cars (3,323) per hundred miles of line, among the nations of the world. Belgium comes next. The great problem is how to make the fullest possible use of the tracks consistently with safety and efficiency. There are four ways in which the carrying capacity of a railway can be increased. The most expensive is that of multiplying the number of rails. Much less expensive methods are to lengthen the platforms; to increase the size of the trains, as, for instance, in the Great Eastern, Great Northern, and suburban lines, in which the carriages are bulged out above the platform level so as to provide an extra seat; and by shortening the block sections by aid of quick retardation and rapid acceleration.

## Automatic Signalling.

The automatic element is coming more and more to the fore. On single-track railways:

"The article which forms the 'Open Sesame' to each section is exchanged at each passing place, where its insertion in the receptacle awaiting it is necessary to release another one, with which it is electrically interlocked at the other end of the section; and also with some apparatus to free a lock upon the signals and points which have to be set before the train can go on its way. Recently an 'automatic train-staff-catcher' has been introduced on some lines, the working of which is somewhat similar to that of the well known mail-catcher on the post office vans."

In the ordinary signal box: "The most important modern development has been the substitution of 'power'—pneumatic, electric, or hydraulic—for muscle in pulling over the signals or setting the points. Should this change become general, as it is likely to within the next decade or so, the brawny-armed, alert, and often perspiring working man, to whose strength and skill in operating his lever of heavy levers all railway travellers owe so much, will become a thing of the past. His place will be taken by an operator of more clerical appearance standing quietly in front of a machine resembling an elongated typewriter or piano. 'I press the button, the power behind me does the rest,' will be his motto."

## Automatically Stopped.

Fog, which has long been the despair of railway men, seems about to be conquered by recent appliances: "The most complete of these is the electric automatic train-stop which is in use on the Boston Elevated Railway and is now being installed on the Metropolitan district. This, to a considerable extent, supersedes both signalmen and engine driver, being an arrangement by means of which an electric current running through the rails actuates a device for applying the brake on the train. The current, or 'track circuit,' is set in motion by the preceding train, if occupying the same block section; and so the system absolutely prevents two trains from being on the same length of line by automatically stopping the second as it is about to enter the section already occupied. A similar appliance—which works in conjunction with the signal—manual, 'power,' or automatic—has been in use for some years on the Northeastern Railway, where it has proved very useful as a preventive of drivers overrunning signals when at danger. With the Northeastern appliance—which is the invention of Mr. Raven, assistant mechanical engineer of that company—the brake is only partially applied, the sounding of a whistle on the engine at the same time warning the driver to complete the operation of bringing his train to a stand."

Among other interesting facts recorded by Mr. Grinling is the lengthening of freight trains from forty to fifty trucks, and, in level country, as many as a hundred. Swift goods trains are now run on the express routes at about fifty miles an hour.

In County Sligo an ancient couple have just been married. They had been sweethearts forty years ago, but parents objected to the match, and the youth had gone to America. He returned with a fortune to find his old love still pliant.

# Shoes MUNDAY'S Shoes

## SATURDAY BARGAIN NEWS

My aim is to provide strong bargain attractions every day in the week. Some of Saturday's offerings appear below:

Men's Vici Kid (American) Bals, regular price, \$5.00;	
Saturday price	\$3.50
Boys' Strong School Boots, regular price, \$1.75; Saturday price	\$1.25
Child's Patent Leather Slippers (very strong), regular price, 75c; Saturday price	50c
Ladies' Fine Strap Slippers, beaded instep, regular price, \$2.00; Saturday price	\$1.25
Ladies' Felt House Slippers, regular price, 75c; Saturday price	50c
Ladies' Dongola Buskins, regular price, \$1.25; Saturday price	90c

**Munday's Shoe Store**  
89 Government St. Sole Agent for "Dick's" Waterproof Boots

## PIGEON-RAISING FOR PROFIT.

The "Jersey squab" has attained a standing in the markets, a reputation for weight, fullness of breast, and whiteness of flesh that have created a demand for it. A pigeon, like a crow, will live in almost any climate. So the squab-raising business of the United States extends from California to Maine, and down into the South. Near Los Angeles, Cal., is the largest individual pigeon farm in the country, probably in the world; the product is considerable in Massachusetts, near Boston, and there are squab farms on Long Island. The enterprise of raising pigeons for market has many attractions. It is said to be profitable—that, if properly handled, one pair of pigeons will earn, by the sale of their young, one dollar a year; so that 1,000 pairs, which is about all that one man could well care for, should earn their owner \$1,000 a year. I was told by several squab growers in New Jersey that they never had any difficulty in disposing of their product, their customers being of four kinds—namely, the produce commission dealers in New York

city, the big hotels, private individuals in the cities, and the squab buyers who circulate through the rural sections, buying poultry and pigeons to be shipped to market.

The demand for squabs has been growing constantly. Formerly the young pigeon was used only as the diet of convalescent sick persons. But it is now found on the bill-of-fare of every first-class restaurant and hotel, and is much used in private homes for dinners, lunches, and suppers. But the squab is still considered a delicacy—not a staple food. —Leslie's Weekly.

## THROUGH TO TIMBUCTOO.

The French colonial office announces that Timbuctoo will shortly be connected telegraphically with the rest of the world.

To do this it will be necessary to prolong existing lines in Africa about 600 miles, and the cost of the enterprise will be about £60,000.

The existing telegraph station nearest to Timbuctoo is In-Salah, the French outpost.



## The Hotel Driard

C. A. HARRISON, PROP. NEW MANAGEMENT  
European and American plans. Service and appointments first class.  
Rates reasonable. The only first-class hotel in Victoria.

## The Hotel Dallas

The Only Seaside Resort in the City.  
Cars Stop at the Door. Boats to Hire for Fishing, at the Hotel.  
Rates by Day, Week or Month. J. PATERSON, Prop.

## The Vernon Hotel

First-Class Commercial Hotel...  
Central location on corner Douglas and View Streets. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50. Fine sample rooms in connection.

## Gordon Hotel

LATE WILSON.  
Under Entirely New Management  
YATES STREET, VICTORIA

Fifty most spacious comfortably furnished home-like rooms in B. C.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE

The sole object of the proprietress will be the comfort of her guests.  
Address all communications to  
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## Quamichan Hotel

DUNCAN'S STATION, B. C.  
FLY FISHING  
Stage daily (except Sunday) to Cowichan Lake.

### SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for not over and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$1.50 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein. The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 300 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of a Royalty of 2½ per cent. of the sales of the products of the location.

Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, \$5 yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where stream power is used, claims are 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, subject to the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive, entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each fifteen miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile of leasehold. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental, \$100 per mile for first year and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as in Manitoba.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet square, and shall be based on line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate. The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold an unlimited number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying fee of \$2. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notice in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected an area of 1,500 acres for such period as he may decide, the length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold to the prospector at the rate of \$1 an acre and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely, 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$3 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

JAMES A. SMART,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,  
Dept. Interior.

### "Build Before Winter"

We have every facility for building at reasonable rates and cheerfully furnish estimates.

Rough and dressed lumber, shingles, etc., for sale at lowest prices.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON  
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,  
159 YATES ST. PHONE A750.



Grocers like to sell  
**Clark's Lunch Tongue**

Because it is so extra good that people always come back for more.

W. CLARK, MFR. MONTREAL

If you eat  
**Pork and Beans**  
eat Clark's they're delicious.

How to Judge Beer

**"CLEAN" TASTE**

The absence of a disagreeable foreign or "aftertaste," proving scrupulous cleanliness during the brewing process.

The great majority of beers possess a mouldy or musty flavor, which leaves a most disagreeable twang in the mouth of the drinker. This is due solely to lack of cleanliness, many brewers being indifferent to this virtue. In brewing the famous

**A. B. C. Beers**

(The only beer bottled exclusively at the Brewery)

the most scrupulous cleanliness is exercised over all vessels, pipes or any object with which the beer comes in contact, and every precaution that will conduce to sanitary purity is employed.

The American Brewing Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.  
TURNER, BEETON & CO., Wholesale Dealers.

# SEMI-READY BUSINESS CHANGE.

300 Lonely Suits for Men and Youths, Half Price for Cash. This Week Only.

20 per Cent. Discount on all Reguar Lines.

**B. WILLIAMS & .**



## One Dose Relieves

Lundin Hospital Cough Cure is prompt in its action. Used faithfully it will cure the most obstinate cough of cold.

Price 50c

**JOHN COCHRANE**  
CHEMIST,  
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

## W. JONES.

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

DESIRABLE

## Furniture and Effects

Will be sold at the Old Church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets.

Thursday, Oct. 13th, 2 p. m.

Mah. Bedroom Suits; Single and Double Wire Mattresses and Top Mattresses; Tables; Cook Stoves; Pictures; Carpets; Bedsteads; Hanging and Other Lamps; Baby Buggies and Go-Carts; Crockery; White and Slinger Sewing Machines; Chester Drawers; Trunks; Curtains; Hall Stands; Scales, etc., etc.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Phone B703.

NAVAL SALE

Under instructions from C. H. S. HARRIS, Esq., Naval Store Officer, I will sell at

H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

Thursday, Oct. 20th

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Naval and Victualling, Ordnance and Hospital Stores, including 2

Steam Boats, Fire Engine, Shaper and Row Boats

Also, on the same date, at Signal Hill,

Army Ordnance Stores

Catalogues now ready.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

SIR CHAS. PARSONS

TO INSPECT FIFTH

Regiment Will Parade at the Drill Hall

Next Monday Evening—No Leave

to Be Granted.

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K. C. M. G., commanding the Imperial forces in Canada, is busy inspecting the troops at Esquimalt and Port Jervis.

On Monday evening he will inspect the Fifth Regiment for the first time since his appointment.

The attention of officers and men of the regiment is directed to the fact that no leave will be granted from the parade, and a full turn out can therefore be expected. In this connection Lieut.-Col. Hall has issued the following regimental order:

The regiment will parade at the drill hall at 8 o'clock on Monday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of being inspected by Major-General Sir Chas. S. B. Parsons, K. C. M. G. Dress, review order. No leave will be granted from this parade.

D. B. McCONNAN, Capt., Adjutant.

CHEAP WHISKEY.

Wood Alcohol Found in Sample Secured in New York Saloons.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 14.—An unofficial report has been received from the board of health by coroner Schuchman regarding the samples of whiskey collected from Tenth avenue barrooms during the investigation into nearly a score of deaths among patrons of the cheap groggeries on the west side. It is stated that the board's expert chemist found wood alcohol in all the samples. If there is found to be poison in the stomachs of three men who died last week the coroner will take immediate action.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

Funeral of J. King Who Was Born in Canada in 1793.

Berlin, Vermont, Oct. 14.—The funeral of Jos. King, 111 years old, was held here yesterday from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. Mr. King was born in Canada during the Papineau rebellion in 1793. He is survived by six children, two sons and four daughters.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share from net earnings was declared Thursday by the Pullman Company.

Reginald Flucke, a former Harvard football player, has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

The first snow of the season fell at Albany, Schenectady and a number of other places in New York on Thursday. It melted as fast as it fell.

A newspaper dispatch from Albuquerque says seventy dwellings in San Marcial, eighty miles south of Albuquerque, have been wrecked by the floods of the past week and there is great suffering and destitution there. The plight of the Mexican people in the surrounding valley is terrible and hundreds are starving until immediate help from the outside comes.

## Windsor Grocery Company.

'Phone 283. Government St., Opp. Post Office.

## Saturday's Bargains

Dominion Creamery Butter ... 25 cents per lb.  
Large Eastern Eggs ... 25 cents per dozen

## ENTIRE CATCH OF SEALSkins LOST

## MINEOLA HAD CARGO FROM BEHRING SEA

Commercial Company a Heavy Sufferer—The Market Will Be Stiffened in Consequence.

There has been received from San Francisco intelligence that there was lost with the steamer Mineola the entire season's catch of seal skins belonging to the Commercial Company. The Mineola, as reported a few days ago, was lost near Tigil bay on September 5th, on her way from Petropavlovsk, in Siberia, to San Francisco. On her way she called at the Copper Island and took on board the Commercial Company's catch of skins. These have been lost, and in consequence the price of seal skins cannot be other than stiffened to a very considerable extent. The exact number on board the steamer cannot be ascertained. Last year there were 7,700 taken by the company. This year, according to reports, the number has been considerably increased, and it is estimated that as many as 13,000 were taken. At a very conservative estimate the skins were worth \$14 each.

The effect of the loss will be felt in a very marked manner on the markets. The total catch this year will probably not exceed 36,000 skins. Included in this is the 13,000 of the Commercial Company's loss with the Mineola. The catch of the Victoria Sealing Company will probably approximate 10,000 from Behring Sea, and about 1,400 on the coast. Japan contributed last year about 7,000, and may be placed at that figure again. There is then the Falkland Island catch and other independent sources of supply, bringing the total up to about 55,000 or 60,000.

The loss on the Mineola represents over a third of the entire catch, which will increase the demand. With good catches the local company stands in a position to have a very profitable season.

## GOT A SCARE.

"The Russian ship Glenard, Capt. Edmund, which arrived in Port Tuesday night from San Francisco via Port Townsend, had an experience off the California coast which for a few moments caused the master and crew of the vessel to think themselves destined to be the prey of a Japanese cruiser," says the Tacoma Ledger. "Leaving San Francisco September 26th, the Glenard sighted off the coast a steamer flying the Japanese flag, which the crew at first thought to be a cruiser. The Glenard did not have her lights and guns ready, and she was taken to see that it was not displayed. The Japanese proved, however, to be only one of the regular Japanese merchant liners running to San Francisco and the Glenard went on her way rejoicing.

"The Glenard is at Tacoma to load lumber at the St. Paul mills for Australia. She formerly was under the British flag and, although now flying the Russian flag, is not owned in Russia."

## NEW LINERS.

The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha Company, which operates between San Francisco and the Orient, is to construct two new liners. The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha Company has been badly crippled by the fact that several of its best vessels have been conscripted as transports by the Japanese government, under the terms of the subsidy contract. General Agent W. H. Avery, with general manager M. Shiranishi, has spent several months in England. The result of this sojourn in the land of shipbuilding is that two new steamers are to be built and put on the trans-Pacific run. They will be constructed in Japan, but the raw material will be bought in England and shipped to the Orient. It was intended at first that the two vessels would be of 12,000 tonnage, but this has been raised to 15,000. This will make the two steamships of a size like the Mongolia and Manchuria.

## WRECKAGE FOUND.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the schooner Gotma, which arrived there from Quiliri Islands, reports that on August 4th, while 40 miles southwest of Cape Horn, she sighted a mass of floating wreckage. Capt. Macomber succeeded in getting closer to the wreckage and established that it was from the Japanese troopship Kinsu Maru, which was sunk by the Russians last April, when 200 perished.

Entangled in the wreckage were a number of headless trunks. How those who perished were beheaded is a mystery which perhaps will never be solved.

## A NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

Capt. Gaudin returned last night from the interior, where he has been superintending the beginning of work on a lighthouse in Kootenay lake. The new light will be at Pilot bay, opposite to the entrance to the west arm of Kootenay lake.

## TELEMACHUS ARRIVED.

The Blue Funnel steamship Telemachus, Capt. Goodwin, arrived last evening. She is discharging a considerable amount of freight here, but will likely get away some time to-day.

The Telemachus had an uneventful

trip, encountering rather bad weather as she neared the entrance to the Straits. There were only four passengers on her, Mrs. Lowery and Mr. Moore going to Vancouver, and C. S. Lorimer and B. Lasselle on their way to Tacoma after a business trip to Japan.

## NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

H. M. S. Egeria left this morning to resume her survey work on the east coast of Vancouver Island. She will likely remain on this duty until the last week in November, when she will return to Esquimalt, discontinuing the work for the winter.

H. M. S. Grafton left for Comox on Tuesday, where she will carry out her big gun practice. She will about November 1st leave for Honolulu.

H. M. S. Bonaventure is expected back from Comox about Sunday.

H. M. S. Shearwater will return to Esquimalt about the 21st.

## TO RETURN CARGO.

The British barque Sofia, Capt. Auld, which is on her way to Esquimalt with a full cargo of Cardiff coal for the navy, has, according to reports, put back to the Falkland Islands to return her cargo and repair some slight injuries. While off the Horn the Sofia encountered a severe gale, and although she withstood it safely she was in a bad way for a time. Her cargo of shifters and sails were blown away, and she received minor injuries.

## VALUABLE CARGO.

The most valuable part of the cargo of the Empress of Japan, which arrived on Tuesday, was the silk she carried. This was consigned to New York, and a special train was loaded at Vancouver and dispatched with the valuable shipment. There were 225 tons of raw silk and silk goods in the manufactured condition. It was valued at about \$1,470,000.

## MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Pleiades, the Boston Towboat Company, is expected before the end of the week.

The German ship Baimbek has arrived at Port Angeles from Santa Rosalia.

## BOY KILLED BABY SISTER.

Child Two and a Half Years Old Strained Infant With a Bronse Statuette.

New York, Oct. 12.—Jealousy on the part of a boy two and a half years old against his baby sister, one month old, has led to the death of the latter at the hands of the boy. The tragedy occurred in the family of Nicholas Robinson, at Spuyten, N. Y.

Since the little girl came a month ago the boy exhibited many evidences of jealousy. When attempts were made to interest him in the little one he frequently ran away crying, and once he upset the cradle.

Finally he was left alone for a few minutes in the room where the baby lay asleep. The boy was playing with a small bronze statuette. Suddenly he cried to his mother, "Look at the baby!" She ran into the room and found the statue covered with blood. The baby's skull had been fractured, and she was dead when the doctor arrived. At least six bruises were found on the head, all of which were struck before the mother was called.

After the inquest the coroner said: "It was a remarkable instance of infantile crime. The boy evidently thought he had been supplanted in the affections of his parents. The latter deserve great sympathy, but I rendered the only verdict possible—that the baby was killed by her brother, whose tender age makes him irresponsible for the deed."

When asked where his sister was after the funeral the boy replied: "Baby has gone away."

## QUICK WORK.

Longly Special Dispatch Sent by C. P. R. Telegraphs and Commercial Cable Company.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 14.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph and the Commercial Cable Company are being congratulated for a remarkable feat in the rapid and accurate handling of a twenty thousand word dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Vancouver, B. C. The feat is of special interest to Canadians because of the fact that its performance was a large extent took place in Canadian territory. The dispatch was handed to the former at Vancouver at four o'clock on Wednesday morning, handed to the Commercial Cable Company at Canoe, N. S., and reached the Daily Telegraph, London, in less than twelve hours.

Commenting on the feat the Daily Telegraph says that it was transmitted with remarkable rapidity and accuracy, indeed, almost without a slip.

## PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA.

Election of Archbishop Roux, of Montreal—Former Accidentally Shoots Himself.

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Archbishop Roux, of this city, to-day was elected Primate of all Canada by the Synod Ecclesiastical Province of "Canada."

## Ultra Vires.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Judge Ryan has decided that the cigarette by-law passed by the town of Carberry is prohibitory and ultra vires.

## Accidental Death.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—H. H. Brigham, farmer, of Wapella district, fatally shot himself accidentally.

## Sifton's Opponent.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Conservative of Brandon endorsed in convention last evening R. L. Richardson, of Winnipeg, as Hon. Mr. Sifton's opponent for the Commons.

## PETER McQUADE & SON,

78 WHARF STREET.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Ship Chandlery Varnishes

Hardware Brushes

Paints and Oils 74° and 76° Gasoline

## HEARING OF THE CONSPIRACY CASE

## CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CHINESE WITNESS

Sticks to Story That One of Accused Tried to Get Him to Give Wrong Evidence.

The Chinese conspiracy case, in which Loo Gee Wing, Lem Sam, Dai Bo and Haw Fat Chong are the defendants, was resumed in the police court this morning. The room was well filled with Chinese, who, however, were doomed to disappointment as they were excluded from the court.

Bryan T. Drake, registrar of the Supreme court, was called and produced depositions taken in the preliminary hearing of Wong On and Wong Gow, also copies of the testimony taken at the trial.

Lem Sam, a former cannery man, was then cross-examined by Mr. Powell, counsel for the defence. He said he was in the Chinese theatre on the night of the attack on Man Quan. There were in Man Quan's office twelve men, including himself, Leong Nong, Lum Sing, Jim Duck, Lai Quon, Lee Yim, Ah Fat, Ah Fung, Jung Ying and a friend of Quan, whose name he didn't know. Dai Bo was not there; he was supping downstairs.

He last saw the friend of Man Quan, whose name he didn't know, on the night of the occurrence, and did not try to find out his name. Wong On Lung, the ticket seller, was not in Man Quan's room.

Witness went to that room about 1 o'clock and remained there until the fight was over. He was there therefore when Wong Hung came in and asked Man Quan to come outside.

Lai Quon led the room before the fight commenced. Witness did not see either Wong On or Wong Gow anywhere on the night of the fight. He has known Wong Gow for several years. Witness was at the theatre on the night before the death of Man Quan, but he did not notice any row. He had supper in Man Quan's room, but he could not remember what time it was.

He was not in the Assize court during the murder trial in May. He was in Victoria at that time, but he didn't attend court at any time. "I don't wish to appear in court at all," the witness volunteered. He saw Wong Nam Yuen in the Chinese theatre on the night preceding the attack on Man Quan. He never saw Wong Nam Yuen and Man Quan in a fight. He did not see Wong Gow on the night before the fight—Friday night. He did not see iron bars in anyone's hands, or on the floor in Man Quan's room after the fight.

He first saw Loo Gee Wing (one of the accused) about the end of three days before the trial of Wong On and Wong Gow in the higher court. This was about the 1st of May. He was in Loo Gee Wing's room three times. On Sunday night before the trial of Wong On and Wong Gow, Loo Gee Wing asked witness and Lum Sing if they were prepared for the fight. They replied that they were. Loo Gee Wing asked: "Can you go to be a witness?" They replied: "Yes, I can tell the truth." Loo Gee Wing then said: "Well, if each of you will be a witness I will give you \$100 each. Here are \$30 each for the present and you give your evidence." Loo Gee Wing asked them to go home, which they did. Loo Gee Wing gave witness and Lum Sing \$30 each. Lum Sing saw him do it.

On the Tuesday following Lum Lock, Lum Sing and witness went to Loo Gee Wing's house on the invitation of the latter. After they had heard Lee Yim's statement given to a lawyer through David Lew, the interpreter, they, they went into another room where Loo Gee Wing asked witness and Lum Sing to give evidence according to the statement of Lee Yim.

Witness replied: "Lee Yim's evidence is not the same as ours." Loo Gee Wing then asked where the difference lay, and witness said: "Well, we should say that Wong Gow and Wong On were not present at the fight." Loo Gee Wing then remarked: "Oh, well, it wouldn't make much difference to alter one or two words." Witness replied that if he was a witness he would tell the truth.

The next time witness went to Loo Gee Wing's house was on the following Friday. Lum Lock told him to go to this house to give evidence, and witness said: "If I go I'll tell the truth."

They went to Loo Gee Wing's house, but the latter wasn't there. Charlie Fook (for whose arrest a warrant has been issued) advised him to go to a lawyer's office for witness to give his evidence. They went to a lawyer's office on Government street. There were two white men there, and one of them asked witness, through Charlie Fook, if he was in Man Quan's room during the fight and if Wong On and Wong Gow were there? Witness replied that they were not present.

Charlie Fook then asked who were present, and witness told him.

Witness received no money from Loo Gee Wing personally after that time, but got \$30 from Lum Lock, which he understood came from Loo Gee Wing.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

## JAPS CONTINUE TO MAKE ADVANCES

(Continued from page 1.)

under incomparable generals, have added another glorious page to their chronicle of war and proved that Oyama is still Kourapatkin's master in every branch of the art of war."

The Daily Graphic describes Gen. Kourapatkin's move as a gambler's chance, and considers that the Russian dash southward to relieve Port Arthur rather than to Viceroy Alexieff's malign influence, the end of which, in case of the fall of the fortress, cannot be far distant.

Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post, discussing strategic possibilities, thinks the issue will turn upon which side shall first become exhausted by the protracted operations. Telegrams, he says, do not yet reveal the final decision, but they certainly do not point to the scales turning in Russia's favor. It remains to be seen whether either army kept large reserves to throw in when it becomes apparent that the forces engaged have become exhausted. In this connection Mr. Wilkinson alludes to the report current last week that the Japanese had a strong force west of the Hun river, and says if the Japanese should utilize such a force now it would probably force the retreat of the whole Russian army.

WOUNDED NOW ON THE WAY TO HARBIN.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to a news agency from Harbin to-day says that the hospitals there are preparing for the reception of 37 officers and 1,200 men wounded during the recent fighting before Yental, and who are now on their way to Harbin by train.

## RUMORS OF DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—8 p.m.—Nothing official regarding to-day's fight is yet obtainable, but the prevailing impression in St. Petersburg is that the day has gone against Gen. Kourapatkin. The city is even filled with rumors of his disastrous retreat.

## JAPANESE LOSSES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, Oct. 14.—2 p. m.—It is officially announced that twenty-seven officers were killed and that one hundred and thirty-three were wounded during the operations against Port Arthur from June 26th to July 31st.

## TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., October, 1904.  
(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height
Oct. 14	11.43	2.4	Oct. 15	11.43	2.4	Oct. 16	11.43	2.4	Oct. 17	11.43	2.4
Oct. 14	12.27	2.3	Oct. 15	12.27	2.3	Oct. 16	12.27	2.3	Oct. 17	12.27	2.3
Oct. 14	13.10	6.8	Oct. 15	13.10	6.8	Oct. 16	13.10	6.8	Oct. 17	13.10	6.8
Oct. 14	13.23	12.48	Oct. 15	13.23	12.48	Oct. 16	13.23	12.48	Oct. 17	13.23	12.48
Oct. 14	13.58	18.08	Oct. 15	13.58	18.08	Oct. 16	13.58	18.08	Oct. 17	13.58	18.08
Oct. 14	14.18	23.10	Oct. 15	14.18	23.10	Oct. 16	14.18	23.10	Oct. 17	14.18	23.10
Oct. 14	14.37	27.70	Oct. 15	14.37	27.70	Oct. 16	14.37	27.70	Oct. 17	14.37	27.70
Oct. 14	14.57	32.30	Oct. 15	14.57	32.30	Oct. 16	14.57	32.30	Oct. 17	14.57	32.30
Oct. 14	15.17	36.90	Oct. 15	15.17	36.90	Oct. 16	15.17	36.90	Oct. 17	15.17	36.90
Oct. 14	15.37	41.50	Oct. 15	15.37	41.50	Oct. 16	15.37	41.50	Oct. 17	15.37	41.50
Oct. 14	15.57	46.10	Oct. 15	15.57	46.10	Oct. 16	15.57	46.10	Oct. 17	15.57	46.10
Oct. 14	16.17	50.70	Oct. 15	16.17	50.70	Oct. 16	16.17	50.70	Oct. 17	16.17	50.70
Oct. 14	16.37	55.30	Oct. 15	16.37	55.30	Oct. 16	16.37	55.30	Oct. 17	16.37	55.30
Oct. 14	16.57	59.90	Oct. 15	16.57	59.90	Oct. 16	16.57	59.90	Oct. 17	16.57	59.90
Oct. 14	17.17	64.50	Oct. 15	17.17	64.50	Oct. 16	17.17	64.50	Oct. 17	17.17	64.50
Oct. 14	17.37	69.10	Oct. 15	17.37	69.10	Oct. 16	17.37	69.10	Oct. 17	17.37	69.10
Oct. 14	17.57	73.70	Oct. 15	17.57	73.70	Oct. 16	17.57	73.70	Oct. 17	17.57	73.70
Oct. 14	18.17	78.30	Oct. 15	18.17	78.30	Oct. 16	18.17	78.30	Oct. 17	18.17	78.30
Oct. 14	18.37	82.90	Oct. 15	18.37	82.90	Oct. 16	18.37	82.90	Oct. 17	18.37	82.90
Oct. 14	18.57	87.50	Oct. 15	18.57	87.50	Oct. 16	18.57	87.50	Oct. 17	18.57	87.50</



VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 15, 1904.

## RALPH SMITH,

Liberal-Labor Candidate for  
Nanaimo District.



OF the most widely known politicians, not only in British Columbia but in Canada, is the sturdy member for Nanaimo, who, in the present contest, is once more a candidate for the support of a body of men who have represented in one capacity or another for nearly ten years. That he has been so successful in retaining their confidence throughout that length of time is perhaps the best proof of his upright career.

Mr. Smith is a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born in 1858, and where in early youth he gained an experimental knowledge of coal mines and coal mining. In 1892 he was forced to come to Canada in search of health. This being completely restored, he entered the public arena, and in 1894 he ran for the British Columbia legislature against John Bryden, son-in-law of Robert Dunsmyth, for North Nanaimo. The miners were anxious to support Mr. Smith, but so much strong opposition had been shown by the Wellington Coal Company to trades unions, that the miners were afraid to vote to oppose Mr. Bryden, thus Mr. Smith was badly defeated, losing his deposit.

He was engaged by the miners of Nanaimo as their agent in 1895, held that position until 1902, when he resigned on account of his extensive duties as a member of the Dominion parliament, and the further reason that he disagreed with the affiliation of the Nanaimo miners with the Western Federation of Miners, as a Socialistic institution in the United States to which he was bitterly opposed, and prophesied that before long the conditions of labor in Nanaimo, through the influence of this body, would be changed from one of concord and peace, to one of trouble and warfare; all of which has been proven and is being demonstrated by the action of the same body in Colorado today.

This position taken by Mr. Smith proved him to be a strong, straightforward, leader of men; and if labor organizations desire to be upheld by public influence and sentiment, their leaders must be of the stamp of Mr. Smith, who, although he fights hard for what he considers the reasonable demands of labor, refuses to be a demagogue, never being tempted to go beyond the laws of fair-play and reason.

In 1898 Mr. Smith ran again for South Nanaimo, being elected by an overwhelming majority, and making his opponent lose his deposit.

At this election the Seafarer party were successful and were elected to power, and Mr. Smith supported the party. Mr. Joseph Martin was ultimately called upon to form a government, and Mr. Smith went on the stump against him, running as a candidate in Nanaimo city against Mr. Yates, Mr. Martin's finance minister, Mr. Yates losing his deposit. This was in the June election, 1900. In November of the same year Mr. Smith was asked by the labor men of Canada to resign and run for the Commons, which he did, and was elected over two opponents, Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley as a Conservative, and W. Sloan as a Martin or Independent Liberal.

His position is clear and well known. Being a Liberal, he is willing to look after the interests of the industrial classes, and in every instance when the interests of trades unions are at stake, Mr. Smith has always taken an independent stand, but is always so reasonable as to attract the sympathy and get the support of the House of Commons in his many proposals.

Reference has not been made to Mr. Smith's career in the Commons, where he has been a zealous worker for his constituency, to his identification with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; or to the repeated instances in which he has rendered distinct service to the country and the cause of labor through his good offices as mediator. A notable instance of this was when he went to the assistance of Smith Curtis, then minister of mines, and an opponent of Mr. Smith's, the result being the termination of an ominous condition of affairs in Rossland.

Mr. Smith is a splendid speaker, and his services as such are in wide demand.

## A Russian Nelson.

Personal Sketch of Port Arthur's New Admiral.

Admiral Robert Wren, to whom the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has now been entrusted, is one of the most remarkable men of his own or any other navy; for hundreds of Russian blue-jackets believe that he is Nelson born again as a Russian, says F. T. Jane in the London Chronicle. And thousands of others who draw the line at this are convinced that he is a man with a destiny.

In person he is short and spare of build, with a slight wiry moustache, and light curly hair now turning grey. His eyes are perhaps his most remarkable feature, quizzical blue eyes that laugh gently, but which upon occasion can cow the most mutinous sailor into childlike faith and obedience. Personal magnetism is his to an extraordinary degree—the gift of making men believe in him and trust him. If any man can extricate the Russian fleet from its plight and peril, Admiral Wren, till lately junior captain in the Russian navy, is the man to do it. The odds against him are

enormous, the material at command hopelessly inadequate, but the Russians will have in him a leader that all trust.

### A Great Naval Captain.

During the war his name has been before the public continually as captain of the cruiser Bayan, the one Russian ship that has steadily distinguished herself, the one ship that was ready when the war came.

Though idolized by his men, Admiral Wren was by no means a popular figure with his brother officers in the Russian navy till the war came along. "Murderers preferred" was his nickname in Russian ward-rooms, a title bestowed upon him because he applied to the admiralty for the bad lots of the fleet to be sent him. In the Bayan he had the choicest possible collection of scoundrels and cut-throats who he had transformed into smart, self-respecting blue-jackets, whose highest ideal of reward was to row in the captain's boat. With these he visited Portsmouth a little before the

war. Eighty men were given leave on a Sunday, when only public-houses were open, and not one single man of them broke leave or got drunk. Their captain had told them that "the honor of the Bayan" was in their keeping, and—that was enough. But incidents of this sort did not endear him to jealous mediocrities.

To the lasting credit of the Russian fleet it should, however, be stated that after the early disasters the captains at Port Arthur themselves proposed that Robert Wren should be their admiral; an act of self-sacrifice that must go far to discount all the tales of inefficiency that we have been told. This sacrifice of chances of distinction for the sake of a promising junior is almost, if not quite, unique in the history of the world. Now, at the eleventh hour, Rear-Admiral Wren flies his flag at Port Arthur, and, be the issue what it may, Togo is matched by an antagonist equal to himself in all save ships.

### A Thrilling Escape.

Anecdotes of Admiral Wren are innumerable in the Russian navy. The most remarkable, however, is an incident of his early life. I can vouch for its truth, for he told it to me himself. He was then a cadet in the Peter Veliky, and went away in a boat. Three miles from his ship the boat upset in a squall. It was night, and the boat was not expected back for some hours, so that rescue was practically out of the question. On board the Peter Veliky, however, a brother officer was suddenly seized with the idea that Wren was in danger, and on his own responsibility he lowered a boat and started to look for him. By Providence or chance he, working blindly in the darkness, came upon the capsized pinnace with Wren, the sole survivor, clinging to it in the last stage of exhaustion. Little wonder that, in the hour of defeat, Russians remember this incident.

## W. A. GALLIHER

Liberal Candidate for Kootenay.

OF all the candidates who are seeking the suffrages of the electors in the present campaign W. A. Galligher, of Kootenay, has perhaps the most comprehensive knowledge of the whole west, for he has resided for a longer or shorter period in Manitoba, the Territories, and in British Columbia. He has something else in common with a great number who reside in each of these portions of the Dominion—he comes from Bruce.

It was in this latter county that he was born in 1860. He is of Irish parentage, and was educated at the public and high schools of Walkerton and at the Collegiate Institute, Collingwood.

Coming to Manitoba in 1887, he studied law with Archibald & Howell, Winnipeg, and after being admitted to the bar practiced for a time in the province. In 1888 he removed to the Territories, where he was also admitted to the bar and followed his profession for some time. In 1896 he came to Rossland, was admitted to the bar the next year and then made his home in Nelson, where he has ever since resided.

At the general elections of 1896 he was returned as Liberal member for Yale-Cariboo, and has since received the unanimous choice of the party as their candidate for the new riding of Kootenay.

Mr. Galligher in his younger days was a prominent athlete, and as a Canadian voyager took part in the Gordon relief expedition in the Sudan in 1884 and 1885.

### SIR EVELYN WOOD.

On the last day of this month Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., will give up his command of the Second Army Corps, and will bring to an end his long and distinguished career in the army. "Your son was only known to me through his gallant behavior," wrote Captain William Peel, B. N., to Evelyn Wood's father nearly fifty years ago, and in that brief sentence (says the Morning Leader) he epitomized all that the majority of his countrymen have since learned about the able and courageous soldier, who has never sought popularity by any other means than following the rough, straight path of duty as British sailors and soldiers understand it.

He was the same cheery boy when he left the navy in 1855 and became a cornet of Light Dragoons as he was at Marlborough, or when the gun's crew in Peel's far-famed twenty-one-gun battery cheered the Midshipmite, who, under heavy fire from Russian redoubts, had repulsed the Russian parades, where the shot tore through it. He had won their admiration before then, by volunteering to lead a fatigue party to take off a powder magazine under cover from an exposed position, one day; and the next, he mounted the roof of a powder magazine to tear off the blazing timbers that had been set on fire by shells from the Russian.

Later, he left the navy and joined the 17th Lancers, with which regiment he served in the Mutiny. There he was amongst soldiers whose training in frontier wars made him quick to appreciate "a man and a leader of men." He volunteered to lead a squadron of Bombay cavalry into battle, and by his brilliant action then won a staff appointment, which led to the command of an irregular cavalry regiment. He not only mastered the language of the men he led, but found the way to their hearts, and every soldier would have followed him anywhere. He proved it one midnight, when, with a handful of men, he pursued and dispersed a band of 70 robbers and rescued two loyal Hindus, a gallant action which soon won him the V. C. at the age of 21. Since then Sir Evelyn has distinguished himself in many ways, and played a prominent part in the conquest and reconstitution of Lower Egypt.

dent and see in it some destiny at work.

Later on Wren quelled a mutiny single-handed, and during the last few years has been the right hand man of the Grand Duke Alexander in the fight for efficiency. That that fight was but partially successful we well know now, but no inefficient officer ever served under Captain Wren. "Work or go" was his rule, and to the easy-going shirker he was merciless. With his men he was the same. No man who tried to do his work was ever punished by him, no matter how stupid he might have been, but an idler never idled more than once.

To Admiral Wren is due the destruction of the Japanese battleship Hattuse; not, however, by floating mines, but by torpedoes so altered as to greatly increase their range. He is a torpedo specialist, and is likely to make use of that weapon in the early future when the Russian fleet makes its forlorn hope. And whatever the issue of the coming fight, of one thing I am sure, that previous battles will be child's play to it, for it will be a desperate death or victory combat. Admiral Wren has no ideas of the middle course, for he is the Skobelev type of Russian. All that the great Skobelev was, he is.

More I might write, but where a close personal friend is the subject one fears to give too free a rein to enthusiastic appreciation, lest one may seem to color judgment with affection. But if the Japanese shells spare him it will not be long ere the eyes of the world are focussed upon "the little captain," in whose hands are the destinies of Russia, and, in a sense, of the whole world. For should Admiral Wren beat Togo the invasion of Manchuria will fall to the ground like a pack of cards.

It is a labor of Hercules, a forlorn hope in every sense, but the only man who could possibly accomplish it is essaying the task.



At the general elections of 1896 he was returned as Liberal member for Yale-Cariboo, and has since received the unanimous choice of the party as their candidate for the new riding of Kootenay.

Mr. Galligher in his younger days was a prominent athlete, and as a Canadian voyager took part in the Gordon relief expedition in the Sudan in 1884 and 1885.

### A STORY RE-TOLD.

Of the making and remaking of stories about Lord Kitchener there is no end. Thus a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette favors the general public with a new and elaborate version of a well known Cape incident. "Lord Kitchener," writes the correspondent, "was coming through Capetown at the end of the war on route for England and the corporation of the city gave a luncheon in his honor. I received an invitation and sat in the sixth or seventh place from the general, but, as the table formed an angle between us, I was quite close to him. Sir John French sat near me on the right, and further away was General Sir Ian Hamilton, who made an extremely happy speech on that occasion. In the middle of the proceedings a little girl about 12 years old entered the room at the far end, and, proceeding straight to where the great general sat, kissed him emphatically on the left cheek. Now anybody knows what Gen. Roberts would have done according to the popular impression of his character, on such an emergency. He would have expressed his utmost delight and placed the courageous little intruder upon his knee before the entire company. Lord Kitchener did no such thing. He betrayed no emotion whatever either of surprise or alarm or pleasure. Sir John French, on the contrary, was visibly amused; and evidently wondering whether it would be his turn next. But the little girl had not finished with the conqueror of the Sudan. She passed to his right and reached him a little album and a pen and ink, with an implied demand that was not to be gainsaid. The commander-in-chief obeyed with the same stoical demeanor, and the little girl handed him next a piece of blotting paper which he passed submissively over the illustrious autograph."

HELP THE OVERWORKED HEART.—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest and most speedy remedy that medical science knows.—Dr.

Denmark exports 2,000,000 pounds of honey a year.

## When Marshal Oyama Went to the War

The appointment of Marshal Marquis Oyama as commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria marked the commencement of a fresh stage in Japan's greatest war. Marquis Oyama left Tokyo for the front on July 8th at the beginning of a period of apparent inactivity in the field, both with regard to the force investing Port Arthur and that closing in on Gen. Kourapatkin. The personnel of the marshal's staff was not officially made public in Japan, but among the half-dozen officers who accompanied Marshal Oyama were Gen. Baron Kodama, chief-of-staff, and it is believed, Major-Gen. Fukushima, who commanded the Japanese forces during the Boxer rising, and is widely known for his adventurous journey on horseback from Berlin to Vladivostok.

As they left Shimbashi station at Tokyo on July 8th Marshal Oyama and staff received a parting salute from scores of thousands of people of every degree, from the representative of the Emperor downwards. At every principal station in the railway journey to Kobe both the marshal and staff were beginning to weary from a surfeit of good things.

But the ordeal had to be faced, for the train was scheduled to stay a quarter of an hour at the principal Kobe station, during which time the marshal would be presented to municipal and other dignitaries, and to the dignitaries' ladies, just as in the West.

### The Cream of Fashion.

A purely Japanese ceremony has an interest with which a foreigner may be fascinated or repelled, according to temperament, but not amused. The gathering that assembled at Kobe station was far removed from being pure Japanese—it was an admixture of the manners of the old fighting "samurai" days with the hybrid product of to-day.

Despite a temperature of nearly 90 degrees, almost all were clothed in the rigid official dress of the period, frock-coat and silk hat. Now, if the clothes are "proper" and the wearers refrain from showing signs that they are overcome by the heat consequent on their ridiculously heavy attire, even such a display of severity to fashion may be observed with criticism. But "tis many years since those hats saw Bond street, and undoubtedly some of them have been sported on the heads of gay sparks in that thoroughfare. The majority were astonishingly the worse for wear, some were brushed the wrong way as if for a change, and by the shape a number of them were certainly fashion-

able ten years ago, which is about as far back as the writer's memory goes. One hat worn by an important municipal official was of the real stovepipe order, and at least 40 years old, looking like a battered tin can; another was of the type commonly worn by John Bull in the pictures, and might have at one time been the pride of a mail coach whip in the good old days.

### Beauty and the Beast.

But Fashion was much more outraged by the ordinary felt or "bowler" than by the "silk" hat. Some of the specimens of felt were of the type which had little brim and less crown than were so becoming to vacuous "Johnnies" with big sticks in Piccadilly ten years or more ago. They now sat on the top of the bald heads of patriarchs, and looked amazingly funny. Many hats are sold in Japan with the "Christy" hall mark, but thousands of others, of every pattern of past generations, have been imported into this country and find ready purchasers among the prosperous classes.

The frockcoats, it is needless to say, were worn with a supreme disregard to the prevailing cut in London, and were as varied in color, although originally black as the hats. Nearly every gentleman thus attired was fanning himself vigorously—an animated spectacle that will not quickly be forgotten by the two or three foreigners who witnessed it. To turn the eyes from this disconcerting picture to another need by was like suddenly relieving the tired gaze by looking from a dreary landscape to a beautiful garden of color. The ladies, who were separated from their husbands and fathers, were as striking a contrast as the mechanical photograph to the work of art. They were richly attired in the dress of their country, and were standing composed and patient, saying little. Yet some of them, nevertheless, despite their common attribute of gentleness, looked as if they were a power behind the scenes in their relations to the gentlemen.

### A Modern Cincinnatus.

In the centre of the platform, between the two principal groups of spectators just referred to, was the space reserved for the marshal and his staff, occupied by a table and chairs, with an abundance of champagne, fruit, ices and flowers. The generals here gathered, and were entertained by the governor of the prefecture—a courteous and courtly official—and the mayor of the city. During their conversation there was ample opportunity for observing the man on whom so great a responsibility would soon rest.

Attired in a neat, light khaki uniform, Marshal Oyama towered a head above any Japanese near him. He showed a good humored, clean-shaven face—that of a man of between 50 and 60 years of age. In temperament he would not be far removed from his great opponent-to-be, Gen. Kourapatkin.

When the latter was in Kobe some twelve months ago the present writer was struck by his appearance, not that it was soldierly, but that the soldier looked so much like a farmer. And Marshal Oyama in mufti might easily be mistaken for a prosperous man of the soil. He is stoutly built, with what is described as a heavy face, and one, indeed, which would baffle a face-reader, excepting that he would note the humorous expression of the eyes, and the suspicion that the whole of his character lies there, hidden by a face lacking in clear-cut, distinctive features.

### In Old Japan.

Marshal Oyama acknowledged the presentations of local celebrities made by the governor with the military salute, but he would also bend gracefully when presented to the ladies, and especially so in the case of three foreign ladies who had the honor of the governor's introduction. It was indeed a pleasant scene, and a relief from the dreary official atmosphere of the preceding stages. All eyes were turned to this central group when suddenly, without any previous signal, a Japanese in native dress commenced an old-time war song.

Everybody looked at the apparition and everyone was still. The man was a gipsy, or theatrical dramatic singer. In a second his face was red with passion, his arms were quivering with great tension, and his whole body was thrown backward as if he were straining some opponent. The gipsy was singing a war song portraying the intense fighting spirit which has been fully proved in the present war. At this moment the man was not a Japanese of modern, industrial Japan, but a warrior heart and soul. He sang for one minute, and as suddenly as he began, stopped, smiled, bowed, and withdrew into the crowd. There was no word of comment on the performance, no applause. The marshal and staff had listened with impassive faces and now resumed the conversation as if nothing had happened. The curtain had been lifted for a moment on old Japan and had fallen, leaving the foreign spectator with very mixed feelings in the presence of that remarkable assemblage of out-of-date hats and seedy frockcoats.—London Leader.

## The Raiders of the Inland Sea

ROMANTIC CAREER OF SKRYDLOFF, THE BULLDOG OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

If Russia only had adequate maritime forces in the Far East at this moment she would not lack a Nelson. Such, at any rate, is the universal conviction throughout the empire. The name on every tongue is that of Vice-Admiral Nikolai Ivanovitch Skrydloff. The appointment of this commander to succeed the gallant and unfortunate Makharoff was in the natural course of things, for the two were equally popular in the service. But Skrydloff's history has been strangely romantic.

Skrydloff is the most experienced of all Russia's naval officers, and, as he is exactly sixty years of age, he is old enough to be actuated by motives of prudence, while still retaining his well known proclivity to dashing initiative. He was recently in command of the Black Sea fleet, and was in the harbor of Sebastopol at the moment when the news came of Makharoff's fate. As his own most intimate old friend and comrade also, Verestchagin, perished in that tragedy, the intelligence was doubly saddening for the admiral. Before he left Sebastopol he expressed to an interviewer his determination to "harrass the enemy without being imprudent." If we recall some of his life's achievements we shall easily infer that he is not the man to mark time within a harbor when he has any resources whatever at his disposal.

Skrydloff is one of those rare men who can bask in the sunshine of imperial favor without losing the fibre of a strenuous nature. He is as close a favorite in the highest circles as Prince Hesper Oukhtomsky. With the late Emperor Alexander III. Skrydloff was renowned in the nearest personal companionship. Alexander Alexandrovitch, while Czarvitch, lived much on his beautiful yacht, the Nixa, and for nearly ten years young Skrydloff was captain of the vessel. Those were days of somewhat riotous luxury. The heir apparent loved to pose as an officer of marine. He was just a good-natured giant, always addicted to banqueting in the Russian style on gross courses of caviare, stich, borst, sterlet, sturgeon, and game, washed down with copious supplements of champagne and kvasa, though he was no vodka drinker. At that period Alexander III. laid in the seeds of the malady which ultimately shortened his reign. But though Skrydloff was his favorite friend, the young officer was himself strictly moderate, and never lost a particle of his enthusiasm for any active service that might eventually offer. It came in due time, but any man of lymphatic temperament might during such years of sybaritism. From 1868 to 1877, he was lapped into life-long lethargy.

The outbreak of the Russo-Turkish

war called the Czarvitch to join his father Alexander II. in the field. Skrydloff went south also, and to his charge of the Black Sea fleet. The expedition on which the little vessel was dispatched from the Black Sea up the Danube was a very perilous one, for the Turks had a few formidable ironclads in their flotilla on the river. There was little hope of destroying these, excepting with torpedoes. Young Verestchagin, already addicted to naval adventures, joined Skrydloff on the Tchutka, and the two undertook to attempt a most daring feat. Verestchagin was never a mere artist, but was always a daredevil, a patriot, and a fighter, while yet delighting to devote his genius to the task of exposing war on canvas in its most abhorrent aspects. He not only sought and gained permission to go on board the war sloop, but insisted on sharing with its intrepid commander the utmost peril, in which both nearly lost their lives.

The Tchutka was ordered to torpedo a certain Turkish ship. Skrydloff gave orders to have everything ready, took his position near the forward torpedo, putting Verestchagin in charge of the floating torpedo raft. All the party put on cork jackets, in case the sloop should be blown up. A morsel of chicken was eaten and a little champagne was drunk. After some time the corvette appeared, and Skrydloff steered directly towards her at full speed. Both on shore and on the ship the utmost confusion seemed at once to ensue, and bullets and shell quickly rained all round the Tchutka. The sequel was mysterious. Though the torpedo directed by Verestchagin actually touched the ship, there was no explosion. "Try again!" shouted Skrydloff. The artist did so. Still there was no explosion. The fusillade had cut the conducting wire. And something else quickly happened. Verestchagin was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. Skrydloff was wounded in both legs. He quickly recovered, but soon afterwards was the victim of two other injuries, and was utterly incapacitated from taking further part in that war.

It is not surprising that in after years this Russian officer made torpedo practice his special sphere. All through the long peace period he has been in very active service, and had charge of Russian squadrons in many parts of the world. He is better known to foreign nations than any other living naval commander of his country. And his star has never waned in the court firmament. During three reigns he has been the same persona grata. Russian officers, military and naval, are apt to be fascinating. As a brilliant conversationalist,

Skrydloff was treated with cordial deference, when at the court of St. James he represented the Czar on the occasion of the Victorian Diamond Jubilee. And he is the Czar's favorite referee on naval matters. There have been many colloquies, as might be imagined, at Yalta between Nicholas II. and Admiral Skrydloff. No man can give a more lucid exposition of scientific detail to any interested or influential inquirer.

Outside his own country the admiral is best known at the court of King George, for he spent several years in Greece waters, and took a prominent part in the pacification of Crete. At Athens he was honored with the freedom of the city, as well as with many marks of personal favor from the King and Queen Olga. And Far Eastern waters are exceedingly familiar to him, for he spent three years in the Pacific as commander of the naval squadron. Vladivostok knows him well.

Skrydloff's departure was altogether characteristic. He was designated for his new command by popular acclamation at Sebastopol on the night when the sad news came. "Long live Skrydloff! A toast to the bulldog of our fleet! Send him to Port Arthur!" Soldiers, sailors, and the mob took up the cry all night. In the morning the admiral started for St. Petersburg, and in a few days he was on his way eastward. But he halted at that famous shrine of St. Sergei, where, in the convent of the Holy Trinity, he received a miraculous ikon, as Kourapatkin had done shortly before. To his interviewer he declared that he went without any fixed plan, but had commended his cause to Heaven, and intended to take out with him a staff of promising young officers.

What the hero of the hour in the Russian empire would dearly like to secure would be a fine reinforcement in the shape of his beloved Black Sea fleet. Without it what great thing can he do? But already he is showing the stuff that he is made of, and he has quickly proved that he, like his ill-fated predecessor, is a man whom his magnanimous opponents are proud to fight but whom they would eagerly seize should luck desert him. Like every true Russian officer, he cherishes as the keynote of his theory and practice the time fights for Russia. This was the man to whom ten thousand Russians paid homage by kneeling in the streets of Sebastopol as he left their city.

There is one stately chamber in Stafford House, the Duke of Sutherland's splendid London mansion, which they never open when the sovereign visits or when a bride departs.



# The Far East As I Saw It.

It is an absolute impossibility for me to reply to the correspondence that has come to me concerning this series of articles. Those who read me must be content to accept my work as my justification. If my work meets with their approval, it is well; if it does not, it is well also. I have mapped out my own line of thought, and will follow it. Even the genial soul who sends an open postcard to my club, informing me that he knows pretty nearly to a pound how much I obtained in St. Petersburg for these articles, will not make any impression upon the work I do, or my method of doing it.

That I was impressed, and very strongly, with what I saw in Russia, appears from all that I have written so far. I have just reread the articles, in answer to a wisely-written letter from an unknown correspondent. If I had to write all that I have written under this heading over again, I would not alter one of the sentiments expressed; but I would, perhaps, try to make some of my points more plain, so that I should not be misunderstood. Let me try, now, to make my meaning clear, because I wish to be judged by what I think, not by what others say I think.

## Military Strength of Russia.

The military strength of the Russian nation, in Russia proper, is tremendous, and it is swelling every hour. The British idea of the Muscovite armed power, as expressed by the *Jingo Press* of these Isles, is that Russia to-day lies flat, like a pickled bubble, and it seems to me that the *Jingo* element is tickled by all the means within its reach, to foster a dangerous feeling in Great Britain—a feeling of contemptuous hostility towards our great neighbor. The *Jingo Press* is not a wise guide for our people. If you think it is, just purchase a file of any of these journals, from the *Times* down to the *Globe*, and read the issues for the three months preceding the war, and the issues of the first three months after the declaration of war. When you have done so, sit down and think calmly whether or not you will be led again by the same class of men. They led the nation into a war, besides all else, gave the workfields of Africa into the hands of Chinamen, and if we are not careful, they will lead us into a war that will mean conscription as surely as dark follows daylight. And if conscription comes—and I firmly believe that our *Jingoes* mean it to come if they can bring it about—the soft places will be saved for the *Jingoes*, and the hard spots will fall to the lot of their dupes, as they always have fallen. I saw a great array of men being called to the colors in Russia, and I know that the British public is being misled in regard to the fighting capabilities of the Muscovites. It is therefore absurd to accuse me of desiring to belittle the nation now at war with them, because it must be patent to anyone that the greater I represent the Russians to be, the more I must admit the remarkable energy, skill, and boldness of the Japanese, whose work in the field and upon the water has so far been so nearly perfect that it seems to have almost the wizard's touch. If I desired to rob the Mikado's men of a shred of their glory, it would be my role to write of their opponents as a played-out power, an overrated power, a backbonesless power, but I have no such desire. In all the world I doubt if there exists a writer who more thoroughly appreciates the virtues of the Mikado's soldiers than myself. It is because I know what lies in front of the armies of Japan, as well as what lies behind them, that I decline to join the chorus that is chanting in such excellent time and tune the utter downfall of Russia.

## Russia's Million Soldiers.

I saw enough in Russia to impress me upon many points. Firstly, what I saw enhanced the view I have always held, that militarism is the curse of any country where its power is all-masterful. I think from what I saw that Russia in Europe can, if sternly pressed, throw into the field a million well-trained, well-dressed, well-armed soldiers, who will fight for Russia as boldly and as well as Englishmen would fight for England, and I think it would be better for Russia, and better for the world's civilization, if every soldier in that great array was garnering the crops in the wonderful land of Siberia, or searching for the mineral wealth of that land in whose rock-ribbed coffers lies wealth enough to make every peasant in the Czar's dominions happy and comfortable. I saw enough to teach me that the great bulk of the people have not the rights which I should have—the rights of free men. I saw enough to burn into my brain this truth, that the interference of any outside nation will not help the Russian people one step forward in the march of progress. Their destiny lies in their own hands, and they must work out their own salvation in their own way, as our fathers worked out theirs, and to a great extent ours. The great bulk of the Russian people have as many good points as the great bulk of the British people. The sort who has had his freedom less than fifty years has made giant strides in that time, and given another fifty years of peace in Europe I think the Russian might well have been left to put himself upon a footing equal to that of Britons. I saw enough to make me believe that the dawn of happier times is perceptible in Russia for the Russian peasant. But the dawn will be delayed for the soldier and the schoolmaster never yet marched in step. The blockhouse and the schoolhouse will not flourish side by side—one or the other must be empty.

## Position of the Czar.

I saw quite enough to make me know that the Czar of Russia is at this present moment holding in a grip of iron the war party in St. Petersburg, who, rightly or wrongly, imagine that Britain's present government is intruding successfully with the powers at Tokyo to bring about the present war between Russia and

Japan. It is the Czar who stands between the war party and their desires, and prevents such a conflagration as the world has not seen in our time. I wish I could burn this into the brain of every Briton who loves his country and hopes for its welfare: "If war comes, Russia will not stand alone." A nation with a fine fleet and a terrible army, an army that is ready to the last button on the last shirt, will stand with her, fall with her, too, perhaps, for in the end we have always had a trick of holding our own; but think of the terrible sacrifice which must be made if things come to such a pass, all danger of which could easily be obviated now by the exercise of a little wise statecraft, or, better still, a little national common-sense. Here is another thing that impressed me in Russia. Wherever I went I found German merchants doing a great and flourishing business. Whenever I went I found German people grafting themselves upon the soil. German names are over the shops in all directions. German interests are bound up in Russia to an extent which few people in Great Britain are aware of.

## Germany in Russia.

German merchants assured me that nearly one-half of the whole of Germany's output of manufactured goods goes to Russia, and that a war that would cripple that output would close half the factories in the Kaiser's dominions, and bring an industrial crisis which could have but one result—the driving of an armed Germany on to the side of Russia. "Germany has no great colonies to take her goods, no overseas markets of her own," remarked an important merchant to me. England has snapped up very nearly all the new markets of the world, and has a lot of the old world, too; and she is grasping for more. She has Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, a part of China, the whole of India. She dominates trade in Egypt, and is after Persia; she sends missions armed to the teeth into Tibet. She has ruled the seas so long that she has been able to pick and choose her markets; but, come what may, Germany must and will look after her Russian market, for it is vital to her. I learnt that in Russia, and I did not learn it wholly from Russians. The times are volcanic, and we are upon the edge. We want to keep cool, we want less shrieking about national honor, and more simple dignity in the upholding of our national reputation. We want to keep our obligations as well as our interests in view; we need to govern our country and our country's enormous trade upon business principles. Then we will only have to take fair business risks. At present we are taking war risks, because we have put the reins of rule into the hands of a section of our people who have flourished upon a reign of little wars—a quasi-military section that is out of touch both with the merchant and the mechanic.

## The Land of Lessons.

Just now Russia is the land of lessons, a great land, with a great people groping for the light. It is a land that is at variance with our own, thanks to mutual distrust and mutual misunderstanding, and yet of all the lands I know, there is none more suited to be our friend. It is a land of raw materials. This is a manufacturing land. If a great Englishman rose from the ranks to-day to concentrate his mind upon Russia and Russia's trade we should see the birth of a commercial colossus, whose smile would gladden our country from Land's End to John o' Groats.

About Siberia alone I could write a book. I met old friends there, Australian mining engineers. I sat and smoked and listened to their talk, and I came away rich in information. They showed me samples of mineral ore that made me green with envy; I saw forests waiting for the woodman's axe, and plains waiting for the plough. If we could only get rid of the insane prejudice that parts the two peoples, what an opening is there for the British merchant and the British mechanic! And after all, who is it that gains by the prejudice that stands like a rampart between us and them? Only the favored classes of each people, not the bone and the brain of either nation. What business has this generation of Britons to cherish hate of Russia? What cause have we to dislike them? The Russian worships the same God that we worship, he adores the same Christ. His religion may differ in form from ours, but where is the man who is daring enough to tell us that there is but one window to Heaven? He has the same colored blood in his veins that we have, he has the same home ties, and his destiny by land is ultimately as great as ours by sea. He has many and grievous faults, especially in matters of home rule, but were we much better before the aristocracy of this country was compelled by popular clamor to give the British people a voice in the nation's affairs? I do not think we were. Believe me, the Muscovite is worth cultivating as a friend; he is worth dreading as a foe.

## Miles on Miles of Rye.

As I remarked above, Russia is just now a land of lessons. Let me mention one matter closely connected with the present war, which will go far towards showing what this people can do when they are stirred. A great deal of wheat and other cereals has been grown for years past along the route of the Trans-Siberian railway line. But as soon as war broke out preparations were made for growing rye (out of which the brown bread of the Russian army is all made) and hay for fodder for the horses attached to the army, on a scale that is really gigantic. Now, grain growing upon a giant scale is no new sight to me. I have seen some of the greatest wheat cultivating areas of America in all their wealth of golden grain, compared with which our English farms, even the largest, of them, look like pretty little kitchen gardens. I know well what Australia, Canada, and India can do in the way of wheat production, and yet knowing this, I looked with open-eyed wonder at Rus-

## Why Russia Impressed Me

## What Japan's Victory Will Mean.

## The Footprints of the Pagans

(A. G. Hales in London News.)

sia's efforts to grow food for men and horses along the line of route which must be traversed by the immense army she will soon have in the East. She is not (as all the critics seem to think) going to send the great bulk of her supplies from Moscow or St. Petersburg. She is not going to grow hay and brown bread for horses and men along the line of march. She has already grown it.

## Cavalry Preparations.

Cossack cavalry is going to play a big part later on in this war with the brilliant Japs, and fodder for the legions of horses is being got ready. They know that the Japs have made colossal preparations for a winter campaign; they know that it is not going to be a mere repetition of Napoleon's march from Moscow, even if they crush the Japs this winter, which I do not expect, nor do they. They look for at least another summer and another winter of fighting. Personally I expect at least twice that, even without European complications. But the growing of hay is as nothing compared with the growing of rye. I severely know how to describe the scene, and the situation, in a manner which will bring it home to the average reader. Try and picture such a scene as this, and it is a scene I have looked at so often that I grew sick of gazing. A train running at fourteen miles an hour. You are upon that train, and have free access to the window on either side of the carriage. Now, look out upon your right hand. What do you see? A vast stretch of fast ripening rye, the stuff out of which the Russian soldier's bread is made. He will live pretty nearly entirely upon it in the field. Far as the eye can reach, you will see rye, nothing but rye. It is almost under your nose, it reaches to the horizon of your horizon. Now leave your window and cross over, and look out of the other side. And what do you see? Rye, nothing but rye. The train rolls on, minute after minute, hour after hour, and all the time you are in a sea of grain that is fast ripening for the sickle. The train is like a giant worm crawling in a prairie. You are in the midst of the Russian army's preparations for the war. That for Russia at least has only just commenced. You cannot realize it, my friend. You have been used to hearing of grain taking about by the paltry million bushels, perhaps. When it comes to square miles that make you giddy in the counting, you turn away and marvel. Well, so I did, and so will a lot of other folk before we are three years older.

## Home of Late Lord Dufferin

JEAN BLEWETT TELLS OF  
A VISIT TO IT.

Clandebye House has a peculiar interest for the Canadian visitor. It is one of the most beautiful spots in Ireland. Long before we reach it we see "Helen's Tower" rising round and white on its wooded hill. Tennyson, Browning and Kipling, and poets of a lesser light have sung the beauties of this tower. It was erected by the late Lord Dufferin to the memory of his beloved mother. The tower is three stories high and each story contains some tender passage from the mother's life. The topmost story is an octagon tower, with gilded roof and oak panels, whereon are engraved in letters of gold the message given the late earl by his mother on the morning of his twenty-first birthday. They both sleep the long, quiet sleep now, but one likes to call to mind that the statesman and diplomat was "mother's boy" to the end.

The house is reached by a drive under lofty trees. Houses have characteristics of their own. This one looks big and grand, and hospitable, looks as though it would shut its door fast to an enemy, and open them wide to a friend. The rooms are rich in curios. The late Lord Dufferin was a man of exquisite taste, it is said, and Clandebye within and without testifies to the fact. He was, too, a man of sentiment. When you hear the story of this article and that, when you look around and see what hangs on the walls and what fills the many cases and cabinets, you realize the sentiment.

Canada is everywhere. Side by side with some rare things from the East is a mass of our autumn foliage, the maple leaves still holding their colors. In the hall hang two brooms, very brown and old they look, and curling stones, with "Ottawa" attached. There are pretty things and quaint things from every part of the Dominion, among them a unique collection of Indian relics. Lord Dufferin, as ambassador to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and Governor-General of India, had golden opportunities for collecting. Clandebye is, in a way, a museum of note. India furnishes grotesque idols, robes of state of princes and princesses, vessels of gold and silver, carving, a model of that Mandalay of which Kipling sings, the necklaces used to decorate guests of importance, things too numerous to note, let alone mention.

Canada has her place. Room after room holds something furnished by her. It wakens a nice comfortable glow in the heart of the native born to see her taking first rank, as it were.

## Lady Dufferin.

Lady Dufferin is tall, slender, and graceful. Before you have time to note her beauty you note her sadness. The deep sorrow of late years have written "heartbreak" on the face which must have been one of the fairest in this land of fair women.

I think it was the present Premier who said of her when she was leaving Canada: "One of the most gracious

women we have known, her memory will be long with us."

She says she loves Canada for two reasons; one is that the country is justifying the boundless faith in its future which sprang up in her bosom when first she saw its great woods and waters, its fertile fields, its wide prairies; the other, and here the soft voice breaks a little, because it is filled with happy memories of days that can never come again.

She remembers things which were the pride or peculiarity of the places visited, remembers the people. Here is a M.S. on birch bark, here a fish net from the Gaspe coast, here a case of specimens proudly labelled, "From Canadian Mines," here a bearskin rug, here a yellow nugget, here a picture done in the grain growth on a prairie homestead, here an etching of a scene on the St. Lawrence, here a view of the Rockies, here an Ontario peach orchard in blossom, here a case of our birds, here our

wild flowers, pictures by our artists, beadwork by our Indians. She seems to have gathered to herself a bit of everything typically Canadian, not so much because of its beauty and its worth, as because of its association.

The handsomest case in the grand library is filled with—what do you think? Big leather books bearing in gold letters "Addresses Received While in Canada." Is it any wonder that the heart of a lonely little Canadian yawns to the beautiful, sad-eyed woman who is mistress here? It does you good to come across a spot in this old world across the sea, this historic old world so immediately vain of its past that it is not always in sympathy with such lands as have only a present and a future to boast of, to come upon a spot where that fair young thing we pin our faith to, that Canada we love so loyally, is appreciated to the full.

Clandebye House is a breath from home.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA:

The members of the Liberal Party, resident in the City of Victoria, in Convention assembled do hereby declare:

1. Their absolute confidence in and unqualified endorsement of the principles and policy of the Liberal Party of Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The fiscal policy of the Government has been fully justified by the prosperity of the country and the expanding revenue, the latter having been attained by a readjustment of the methods of taxation, whereby the burdens upon the taxpayers have been materially lessened. The adoption and application of the principles of Imperial Preference have increased the volume of trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and opened for our products a large, valuable and constantly growing market, thereby establishing and increasing Canadian Trade and Canadian Revenue along lines of development in the interests of the Canadian people, without reference to and without being affected by the trade and tariff policies of the United States.

2. We endorse and approve of the policy of the Government in dealing with British Columbia. The representations made on behalf of the people of this Province by their representatives at Ottawa have been met and dealt with in a just and effective manner, all expenditures consequent thereon have been carefully and judiciously made and the various branches of the Federal Service in this Province have been fully equipped and maintained in a high state of efficiency. In this connection we desire to acknowledge and commend the diligent, intelligent and successful manner in which Senator Templeman and Mr. George Riley have represented us at Ottawa.

3. We endorse and approve the action of the Government in permitting the use of Fish Traps along the shores of Vancouver Island, whereby the exploitation of our fisheries can be prosecuted with greater advantage than under the system formerly in vogue, and Canadian fishermen can take Canadian salmon which would otherwise be caught in traps in adjacent United States waters. We also heartily commend the decision of the Government to establish additional hatcheries on a more extensive scale than hitherto, thus contributing to the further preservation of one of the most important industries of the Province.

4. We endorse and approve the policy and action of the Government in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway, whereby immigration will be stimulated, interprovincial trade be increased and another link be established in the chain of Imperial Federation and Imperial defence. As British Columbians, we are especially interested in this great undertaking, because it will certainly lead to the development of a very large area in the Province possessing great agricultural, mineral and timber resources. We endorse and approve of the provisions in the railway legislation in this regard whereby the principle of Government Ownership is adopted and ultimate Government Ownership of the whole line is ensured. We pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to secure the construction of this railway to a point on Vancouver Island, having direct rail connection with the City of Victoria and to obtain terminal rates and facilities for this City.

5. We pledge ourselves to every possible effort to secure the early establishment of railway communication between the City of Victoria and the Western and Northern parts of Vancouver Island, and also of direct railway connection between this city and the mining districts of Yale and Kootenay.

6. We endorse and approve the action of the Liberal Government of Canada in advancing the Capitation Tax on Chinese entering the Province, first from \$50 to \$100 and again from \$100 to \$500, a total increase under the Liberal Administration of \$450 per head.

7. We endorse and approve the policy and action of the Liberal Government of Canada in constituting the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a Court of Record with ample powers to enforce the law and to secure the carrying out of the decrees of the Court, and with plenary jurisdiction over all Canadian Railways both in regard to the protection of employees and the travelling public and in regard to the fixing and regulation of tolls and charges. Already the Board has rendered important public service, and its establishment has reflected most favorably upon the wisdom of the Administration.

8. We endorse and commend the policy of the Government in liberally subsidizing lines of ocean-going steamers, whereby the increase of Canadian Commerce is greatly promoted, and as residents of this city and province we especially commend the establishment of the Canadian-Australian and Canadian-Mexican Services. We also endorse the policy of the Government in advising Canada abroad, thereby promoting immigration to the Dominion and we pledge ourselves to urge upon the Government the continuation of this work and its extension on a wider scale than ever before to British Columbia.

9. We recognize and applaud the action of the Federal Government in granting a bounty to lead manufactured in Canada, whereby a very important branch of mining in this Province has been revived and remunerative employment has been given to a large number of people.

10. We commend the policy of the Government in respect to legislation in the interests of labor, including action in regard to the establishment of the Labor Bureau, the adoption of the Fair Wage principle, the settlement of strikes and lockouts and other useful legislation in that direction, and pledge ourselves to give our hearty assistance and support to any further efforts in that direction.

11. We declare our firm conviction that the continuation in power of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party affords the strongest guarantee that the great period of prosperity, which the country has enjoyed in the past eight years will be continued in the future.

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European and American plans. Service and appointments first class.  
Rates reasonable. The only first-class hotel in Victoria.

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The Only Seaside Resort in the City.  
Cars Stop at the Door. Boats to Hire for Fishing, at the Hotel.  
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TERMS VERY MODERATE  
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Dentistry in all its branches as fine as can be done in the world, and absolutely free from the SLIGHTEST PAIN. Extracting, filling, fitting of crowns and bridges without pain or discomfort.  
Examine work done at the West Dental Parlors and compare with any you have ever seen and then judge for yourself.  
Painless, Artistic and Reliable  
Are the Watchwords of Our Office.  
Consultation and your teeth cleaned free. Full set, \$7.50; silver fillings, \$1.00 up; gold fillings, \$2.00 up; gold crowns, \$5.00. In fact, all operations as reasonable as the best work can make them.  
Remember the address:  
The West Dental Parlors,  
THE IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,  
Corner Yates and Government Streets,  
(Entrance on Yates St.)  
Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; evenings, from 7 to 9.

## NOTICE

TENDERS  
Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 31st day of October instant, at 4 p.m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-Law" amounting in all to \$12,628.37, maturing on the 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole Municipality. The denomination of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is \$500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The tenderer must state the net price at which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures for the period between the 10th day of June last and the date of receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk's Office,  
Victoria, B. C., October 7th, 1904.

## Corporation of the City of Victoria

Tenders for Lead Pipe and Brass Goods  
Separate tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on Monday, the 15th day of October, 1904, for the following:  
1. LEAD PIPE.  
2. BRASS GOODS.  
Specifications for each of which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where also samples can be seen.  
Tenders must be sealed and addressed to W. W. Norrington, Purchasing Agent, and endorsed "Tenders for Lead Pipe, etc."  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
WM. W. NORRINGTON,  
Purchasing Agent,  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 14th Sept., 1904.

## SPRINKLING & CO.

ROOM 3, UP-STAIRS, MOODY BLOCK.  
TO SMOKERS  
Who wish the best brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos, will be able to have their needs supplied to their tastes at my stores,  
HOTEL DAVIES CIGAR STORE, 534 YATES STREET.  
SAVOY CIGAR STORE, GOVERNMENT STREET.  
Agents for all local and Pacific Coast daily and Sunday papers. Post cards, etc., etc.  
G. C. ANDERSON, Mgr.

## CIRCULATING LIBRARY

50c PER MONTH  
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55 YATES ST.

## NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Corner District, on the east by the Strains of Glasgow, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the N. & W. Railway Land.  
LEONARD H. BOLL,  
Land Commissioner.



## MATCHED.

The precise hour when Ralph Margrove and Ethel Broadbent fell into romantic regard of one another is never to be known; but the precise hour when they fell out of it was 6.35 on the afternoon of June 5th, 1895. We owe this latter fact and the knowledge of it to the useful endeavours of Mrs. Margrove and Mrs. Broadbent, respectively the aunt and mother of the pair, as well as being seen; and it is to this solitary occasion that Mrs. Margrove's sweeping generalities have reference, when, to win the invidious distinction of wide experience from her friends in council, she exhibits the palms of both her gloved hands despairingly to them, in protest, and says: "It's really quite sad, it is—the young people nowadays; they won't marry; you may give them every opportunity, they may be very fond of each other, and yet—" and drops the two plumb into her lap; by that means, in the language of ladies, eloquently ending a sentence that no words could save from a grim anti-climax.

Now, Ethel Broadbent was a pretty girl as girls went last year at Rottingbridge. Residents who had no daughters or proteges in the field frankly avowed this, and boasted her of the place; and even those who had such responsibilities were obliged to cry it in echo, lest they should be found out. It is the young people nowadays; they won't marry; you may give them every opportunity, they may be very fond of each other, and yet—" and drops the two plumb into her lap; by that means, in the language of ladies, eloquently ending a sentence that no words could save from a grim anti-climax.

There had developed in Mrs. Margrove a fondness for Ethel. She liked her from the day Ethel came, justly, one spring morning, to see the new rectory's wife, and played about over the lawn with the dogs, and came indoors bounding in airy strides, panting and rosy and laughing, and pushed her hair rapidly under her hat, and kissed the old lady good-bye all in a rush. Then at the bazaar Ethel had been so very nice about the rag dolls. She had consented, once that her rag dolls should be priced sixpence cheaper than those on that Miss Rawlings's stall, so that Mrs. Margrove privately cherished the image of her serving the world as her nephew's wife.

As for Ralph, he was a treasury clerk of promise and some fortune. He was a good-looking fellow, with a pleasant manner of a girl and carried the flash manner of the town upon him; and when a smart young man from the West End of London gives evidence of himself in a sleepy country town, where, in general, people turn their heads slowly like the cows and go to bed at ten, he shines quite apart from his real qualities and graces: he is somewhat like a neat yacht, with raking spars, steaming into a mercantile port. Besides this, Ralph undoubtedly, by his admitted popularity, had a little way with him that pleased.

The Whisker King was the catch of Rottingbridge, matrimonially speaking. He naturally, Ethel Broadbent when she came of age to go about, and again, naturally enough perhaps for a man who had a mind to marry when he should chance on a really nice girl with a taste for him, began after-noon-calling on Mrs. Broadbent quite unduly for any sober purpose. At the earliest beginning, in the duration of one staccato sniff, the mother took in the whole situation complete, and with it a very clear and complete imagining. When the Whisker King was announced Mrs. Broadbent would be for an instant electrified with the excitement of springing suddenly high up above her ordinary level of deportment; she would feel her front hair; would think desperately, "What a flash, was everything right about the room?" would flit about the room, and then, in a few rapid movements, the trifles upon her writing table, the books on another, improve on the position of a chair, and then fly to some pose of warming her hands at the fire, or of touching a vase of flowers to receive him gracefully. Sometimes Ethel was to be seen, sometimes she was not. She did not trouble herself with the cause of these visits; they amused her at first, and then bored her; and then she began to resent being made ridiculous at such times as she entered the drawing-room to find the King standing there like a doctor waiting; and she would sniff shortly to herself and shake hands inscrutably. She had never badly snubbed him; there was the regard to his age, and his assurance was such that little short of a sudden kick, violently and expertly rendered him, would have jarred his complacency. He had never attempted anything of love-making to her anywhere. Ethel's frank direct manner made any such proceeding as difficult as love-making to a railway booking clerk, in situ, through the hatch.

With some idea of trespassing on to familiarity the King had once begun: "Er—Miss Ethel—er—"

"What?" said Ethel. And he corrected himself. This order of things had not long been when one afternoon Ethel entered the drawing-room to find there her mother and the Whisker King sitting with their mutual gaze turned to the door upon her opening it, and between them an uneasy and hopeless barrenness of words, from which it took them a full minute to recover after Ethel had given her short "How do?" The girl replied in a flash that she was under discussion; her mother and the King had been talking her out. There was apple time before the King took his departure for her sus-

picion to find strengthening food in every sentence, intonation, and gesture of the elders; and her anyance grew to a deep disgust, alternating with hot blast of scornful indignation. The truth, however, was wholly, that on the instance of her appearance Mrs. Broadbent was saying: "Oh—Ethel? I'm afraid she is very much of a hoyden still, Mr. Gunning, and this is answer to the King's inept, silence-breaking: 'I think I saw your daughter with her friends this morning, Mrs. Broadbent.'"

Ethel's crowding disgusts caused her to behave not gracefully, as befits the daughter of the house to the guest. She eluded all attempts of the elders to draw her into conversation, and when the King, thus bullied by her, rose to go, she said "Good-bye" with blank, expressionless simplicity, and took up a book on the instant; so that when the Whisker King, in all the elegance of his nature, turned at the door with an lame remark to help a graceful exit, she sat in reposeful absorption of its pages, as though she had entered him only in fevered suspense of her story.

"My dear, Ethel," remarked Mrs. Broadbent, on the King's softy-gentle closing of the door—"my dear Ethel, you should not be so brusque and difficult when people call; and to run to your book before Mr. Gunning had left the room was most rude. You must be careful of these things."

Mrs. Broadbent took her novel to the sofa, and composed herself; while Ethel remained stolidly deaf, with her attention close in her book, till the mother, turning her pages, heard her daughter's voice, strong and emphatic, above her.

"Mamma! I won't be traded!"

Mrs. Broadbent looked up to find the girl facing her, tremulous with indignation.

"What do you mean, Ethel?"

"You know what I mean! I won't be traded! You have not—"

She turned, with quick thought, to leave the room, fearful of the words crowding to her lips.

Such was the incident of the Whisker King, from which Mrs. Broadbent justly, for her own peace and reputation as a mother, should have learned and did not. It is true she did not take the initiative in the privy conspiracy with her daughter; but she was not without understanding between the two girls after the bazaar, when Ralph and Ethel had formed a familiar companionship; and the bazaar might reasonably warrant conviction to the matronly mind, because the matronly mind is not used ever to consider our young male life at the West End. Ralph felt quite at home at the bazaar, with a pretty girl behind it, and stayed at the front of Ethel's stall, with two short breaks, the whole of a long afternoon. He asked intimate questions about the goods, when chattering otherwise failed, and made very witty remarks about the people who bought at the stall, measuring all in the light of himself, subversively, from gallantry, to that of Ethel. He spent at the rate of four-and-sixpence an hour (for he was a thrifty young man), and from time to time he purchased a rag doll.

From across the width of the room Mrs. Broadbent's artillery covered the pair at the stall. She was happy and satisfied. Other people's daughters were at the place, and she went about purring. Ralph was leaning with one elbow on Ethel's counter, his stick swinging pendulum-wise in his hand, and one ankle thrown gracefully across the other. Mrs. Broadbent's eyes indicated to Mrs. Margrove, who signalled back: "Yes, I have noticed."

Margrove was saying, "I don't like Miss Rawlings's rag dolls at all, don't you know; they've got such a beastly expression of countenance—what-?"

He was getting on well. The unpregnant Ethel, panned face foremost behind a counter, and with no retreat for her, was beginning to show signs of ultimate capitulation under the wearing process of Ralph's siege. Ralph thought her looking lovely, and felt pleased with himself, and superior at that moment to any man who should confront him. Ethel now avoided his eyes that continually saluted her, and complimented embarrasingly, at this enforced short range. When it was necessary to give her glance to the father of the child, she carried it round about by way of under his chin, and so escaped. She continued to be busy with her dolls and tea-cosies for long periods, and had recourse to plurality in cups of tea; because the tea was the object of a slow, smiling, spiteful struggle, among a crowd that hid a table at the farther head of the room, and occupied Ralph some minutes in the getting. When Ralph, finally consulting his watch, learned that he should, by appointment, be in another place, and withdrew, he turned involuntarily at the door to find the cause of his spontaneous act in Ethel's absorbed gaze frankly directed from the distance upon his retreating figure. Her eyes at once sprang away from him and became in a moment fascinated by the familiar escutcheon of the town's arms that habitually blazoned the wall of his hall. She ended up very neatly by drawing the attention of a friend to some detail of it with an obvious gesture. Ralph admired her equipment in mother-wit, and felt more thoroughly pleased with himself as he left the place.

There was now a quiet easy and familiar relation between them: open admiration on the man's part, and quiet acceptance upon the woman's. Ralph was so completely satisfied that he should have succeeded with a well-bred girl he had learned to know as capricious by discriminating, critical and unimpressible, that he esteemed her for her high good taste, and was at once in sympathy. Besides, to the London mouse a country town full of Queen Anne and old Georgian houses, and red tiles, and slow blue smoke, conducted to marriage as truly as a Devonshire lane to love. Ethel and Ralph naturally met, often among the social functions of summer-time in the country; and also unnaturally met, as it seemed to Ralph. Being a wise young man, and such a one whose word on the matter of a friend's engagement to a pale-smiling parson's daughter in black serge had been: "Well, I'm not going to be got in a hurry"; perhaps he was prone to observation. Ethel dined at the rectory, and was taken in to dinner by Ralph. Mrs. Margrove went

about that day caressing the thought of her astuteness. Ralph dined at the Broadbents, and took Ethel in to dinner. He dined at the house of a friend mutual to the two families; Ethel was there, and he took her in, thought Ralph; and he took her. Mrs. Broadbent heard on a morning, from Mrs. Margrove, that Ralph was fishing down below the willows. An hour later Ethel was taking her little sister for a walk, "down below the willows, where it is shady," her mother directed: "she is getting so very brown!"

At last the scene that should have consummated the state introductory to a humdrum and inauspicious marriage as ever was called a good match came about: for it was the leave-taking of Ralph, and leave-taking is most of all the occasion on which people confess, intent to compass eternity with an ever-end-of inseparability. It was quite beautiful, too, that it should occur among the rhododendrons in the garden of no other than the Whisker King.

Ralph was there, and Ethel; and at a quarter past six a great crowd of people were collected in one part to take leave, while Ralph, in the most distant garden, said to his aunt: "When are you going? It's awfully slow."

Mrs. Margrove replied in a low voice, looking about her the while as though her conversation was being watched: "Why don't you go and smoke in the shrubbery?"

"I think I will," said Ralph. He lit a cigarette, and as he turned to the blazing bushes he saw a flash of Ethel there beyond. He was conscious of a glad pulse; the afternoon had been dull for him, and he had been nothing of her. Ethel, who had been taken to the shrubbery by her mother, and drooped there, was wandering happily, had caught Mrs. Margrove's eye, had noticed her speak to her nephew, and had seen Ralph turn towards her with the most complacent, self-satisfied expression of glorified man.

"Isn't it lovely?" he said, joining her.

Ethel assented. She was somewhat flushed, and looked wifely, and so very charming in the light of a some-day wife. Ralph felt to the brim he must make love to her, though he dared not think where love-making to Ethel might lead him. In all her dainty, dainty summer habit there among the flowers, what else could a man do? He tossed away his cigarette.

"Shall we sit down?" he said. As they mutually turned to a seat near by he saw the figure of Mrs. Broadbent beyond, carrying out some obscure, purposeful manoeuvre. Open deceit crowned and robed her. She was stealing across his vision between the flower banks with cautious steps, and her face mask unguardedly composed in an expression of triumphant satisfaction: altogether most like a woman secretly creeping from the stilling of a teething baby.

"I am going away to-morrow," said Ralph automatically, as he held the vision of Mrs. Broadbent till his reason should tender an explanation for her.

"Yes, you told me," said Ethel.

She sat as though by constraint. She felt her dignity touched by this man coming to her by suggestion of his aunt. There was a vague, high expectancy pulsing within her, which she did not perceive in any relation, and would not have admitted even to the secrecy of her own conscience. She twirled a cluster of blossoms in her fingers, and remained in love again, making him stoop for the favor of her candor.

There was that in the air of Ralph as if something were expected of him. The flowers, the scents, the fading daylight, the silence, the happy opportunity: all seemed waiting breathless for him to justify them. A passing distrust, called up by this eloquent pause, brought him again the memory of the older woman to blot out the crowding beauties and graces of the generous girl beside him.

"What do you say to some more strawberries?" he said, with immature purpose.

Ethel jumped up. "Yes, come on. I love being a pig."

So they had some strawberries instead.

### MEASUREMENT OF DEW.

The measurement of dew has always been difficult because of the fact that no method heretofore given exact results. In Das Wetter, M. Fieb describes a new sort of dosimeter which has given satisfactory results, and which is composed of a piece of paper which has been put through a special preparation and dipped in a chemical solution. This paper is exposed in a box placed during the night on the ground, the quantity of dew being indicated by the discoloration of the paper. A scale of tints is determined experimentally which is used for the purpose of comparison, there being further used three sorts of paper, the first for small quantities of dew, the second for large quantities, and the third for very heavy dews. —Cosmos.

The immediate cause of sleep is diminished circulation of blood in the brain. During natural sleep the nerve cells are gradually restored to their normal condition.



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## IDYLLS OF THE MAIN DECK.

I. She had the face of a little wax Madonna, and wore French heels to her smart deck shoes. The other women on board loved her with precisely the sort of love they feel for a sister who can always look cool and fresh, even off Aden in August. The second day out from Bombay all the men with one exception were admittedly her devoted slaves. The exception was the chief engineer, who had a wife of his own in Pollockshields. He succumbed on the third, when he weakly showed her round the engine-room. The report, however, that he presented her with a poem, composed by himself in honor of the occasion, was unfounded.

The heat grew in intensity, but the nights brought no relief. If anything, they were more stifling than the days. When at last the echo of a breeze was picked up at Suex it proved to be merely the Khamsin wind, and fond hopes were shattered accordingly. Even the swarms of mosquitoes that came out of the patches of vegetation on either side of the liner crept slowly between the canal banks made no perceptible difference. She laughed through it all, and smiled and chattered unceasingly, and looked as though she were thoroughly enjoying herself. The women declared that it was all assumed for the occasion, and the men retorted that they wished it would prove authentic.

Naturally, the bachelors gave themselves immense airs over the Bonedicks. Each felt himself a potential bridegroom, while the married men were of course hopelessly out of the running. "You'd best be careful," said one of the despised class, enviously, to the subaltern, who was boasting of his moonlight stroll with her under the jehol trees at Ismailia the previous evening. "She wears a wedding ring."

"That's because she's a widow," put in the chief engineer, with an air of authority. "At any rate, she told me she'd no husband." The subaltern's impressionable heart, which had sunk into his boots, rose again. He was getting off at Gibraltar in about four days' time to join his regiment, and he meant to make the most of the brief period still before him.

Fortune smiled in his direction. Shortly after daybreak he found her eddied in a shady corner on the boat deck. She was alone, and looking more attractive than ever as she gazed pensively over the side at the pelicans and flamingoes in the marshy land bordering the fellahin villages near Kantara. The boat deck was, as is the case on all properly managed liners, forbidden ground to the passengers. She, however, was privileged, and the subaltern naturally came to meet her.

The white-walled houses of Port Said only a mile or two away sparkled in the morning sunlight. The blue of the water, together with the yellow vastness of the desert, seemed to be reflected in the shimmering haze that hung over the town. A heron calling to its mate in the marshy lagoon just across the bank alone broke the silence. At the sound the subaltern took his courage in both hands and stepped up to the rail.

"We shall soon see the last of Egypt," he remarked, "and before very long I shall have to think about saying good-bye to the ship altogether."

A faint smile rippled over her face at the tragic tone in which the announcement was made.

"Will that break your heart?"

"It's been a very jolly voyage," he answered, slowly.

"Not bad," she returned, with a laugh. "Indeed, I'm half sorry it'll be over so soon."

Something in her voice gave him the encouragement he had waited for. He took a step nearer, and looked her full in the face.

"Look here," he said, realizing that the opportunity might never occur again, and blushing to the roots of his curly hair. "I want to have a talk with you awfully, and I never get a proper chance on this ship—there are so many fellows always hanging round you. Now, make me as sure as you can that you'll give me a little dinner there. Come," he added, persuasively, "what do you say? We shan't have another chance till we get to Marseilles."

She turned and looked at him with a queer little half smile.

"Yes, it would be nice," she agreed. "Yes, it would be nice, if it were possible. There wouldn't be any harm in it."

"But we're not going to leave harbor until late to-night," he protested, eagerly. "The ship isn't, I know," she returned. "Unfortunately, I'm getting out here, as I must catch the morning train for Cairo."

The subaltern felt himself grow suddenly cold and sober.

"Getting out here, and going on to Cairo at once?" he stammered. "But why?"

"Oh, a silly whim, I suppose," she laughed. "The fact is, however, I'm going to be married there in two days' time. You must repeat your dinner invitation later on."

II. The big homeward-bound liner ploughed her way steadily through the Tyrrhenian Sea, heading for Bonifacio. Far away on the starboard the red flare of Stromboli in eruption served as a convenient lighthouse. Overhead in the blue limbo vault gleamed countless stars, their pale reflections seemingly caught up again in the long eddies of phosphorescent water that raced past on either bow.

A man and a woman came up the first saloon compartment, and walking to the taffrail, looked over the side for some moments without speaking. Presently the man turned to his companion.

"Because, if by any chance you looked for a piece of luck we don't touch Marseilles until Wednesday it will mean another six days of heaven for me."

"Don't be silly," she answered, reproachfully, "but—well, it will be nice, all the same. Just think what hangs on it—sixty-four more hours together for us like this, and then good-bye; or else nearly a whole week of being together."

"There's no alternative?"

"None, if we get to Marseilles on Tuesday. I'm to meet my people there, and go home with them overland. If we don't get in until the day after I'm to stop where I am and go by sea. That's the arrangement. Dearest, can't anything be done to make us late? Couldn't you bribe the captain?"

"He's too unsympathetic, I'm afraid. The only thing that could do us any good would be for the engine to break down."

"We'll hope it will then. I think I'd almost give the chief engineer—ugly as he is—a kiss for himself if it does."

The man looked up at the thick smoke belching from the funnels and felt the quick throb of the screw.

"No such luck, sweetheart," he answered, moodily.

After, and down below the main deck, where the heat and motion were intensified, the second-class passengers endeavored to make themselves as comfortable as their stuffy ill-ventilated cabins permitted. The majority of these were so near the water-line that the port holes could not be opened. In the cheerful assurance, however, that the voyage would soon be over this matter seemed a small one.

A man of little more than 30, but with hair prematurely grey from prolonged residence in the East, and a skin like weak coffee, paced restlessly up and down the narrow passage way between the rows of cabins. His face was careworn and his fingers twitched restlessly as he walked. Judging from his clothes he had been inclined to put him down as a storekeeper, or at any rate as a person engaged in some subordinate occupation.

At the threshold of the second saloon the ship's doctor met him, descending the companion. He was almost the only individual on board to whom the shy, unsocial stranger had spoken. Nearly everyone else held aloof or sneered covertly at his awkward ways and rough speech.

"Well," he said, pleasantly, "you won't be sorry to get to Marseilles, I expect?"

"I pray to the A-mighty, sir, that we're there by Tuesday at latest," was the earnest reply.

"Is it so important as all that?" laughed the other.

"I believe a life hangs on it, sir. My wife is in London—dying. It's eleven long years since I left her and the child—the little lass that won't know her father when she sees him. Two months ago my poor Mary met with a bad accident. The matron at the hospital she was taken to wrote to me in Bombay, and said as how I must come at once, if I wanted to see her alive, for paralysis had set in. Well, I got leave, and raised the passage-money somehow. It was a hard pull, but I did it. At Port Said there was a telegram saying she might last till Thursday morning. Oh, sir, do you think I shall be able to catch the night train on Tuesday?"

The doctor glanced at the daily record of the ship's run hanging under the clock.

"I should certainly say so," he returned, encouragingly.

"Thank God!" replied the other fervently, as he watched his retreating figure. The doctor's confidence inspired him with fresh hope. He went on deck to enjoy it.

As he passed the first saloon alleyway he had a strange feeling that the ship was slowing down a little. He told himself that it was imagination, and went towards the rail to look at the waves. Through the soft darkness he could just see a man with a girl by his side a few yards in front of him. He had no intention of listening, but in the still air he could hear plainly what they were saying.

"Isn't it glorious, sweetheart?" exclaimed the man. "I've just had it straight from the chief engineer—the propeller shaft has snapped, and we can't possibly get to Marseilles before Friday afternoon."

A Swiss watchmaker is said to have perfected a watch that will run for fifteen years with one winding.

VISITED LHASA YEARS AGO.

The secrecy of Lhasa is rather a superstition than a fact. Though no European army has before entered its gates, they have not always been closed to the discreet traveller. According to Blackwood's Magazine, Warren Hastings, keenly aware of Lhasa's importance, sent an envoy thither—one Bogle—as early as 1774; while Thomas Manning, the friend of Charles Lamb, passed four months within the walls of the sacred city, and left behind him an eloquent description. He was even granted an audience of the Dalai Lama, a boy of seven.

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# Children's Corner

## WHY DON'T YOU LAUGH?

Why don't you laugh, young man, when troubles come, instead of sitting round so sour and grim? You cannot have all play and sunshine every day. When troubles come, I say, why don't you laugh?

Why don't you laugh? It will ever help to soothe the aches and pains—no road in life is smooth. There is many an unseen bump, and many a hidden stomp. O'er which you'll have to jump. Why don't you laugh?

Don't let your spirits wilt; Don't sit and cry because the milk you've spilt. If you would mend it now, I'll tell you how— Just milk another cow. Why don't you laugh?

Why don't you laugh, and make us all laugh, too, And keep us mortals all from getting blue? A laugh will always win, and if you can't laugh, just grin— Come on, let's all join in. Why don't you laugh?

—Anonymous.

## TRUE HEROISM, A TALK WITH THE BOYS.

(The Last Magazine Article Written by G. A. Henry.)

There is hardly a boy who does not in his heart of hearts wish that he could be a hero, and not a few girls have sighed at the real thought that they possess even less chance than their brothers of proving that they, too, were capable of doing great deeds. It may be admitted at once that to only a small proportion of boys, and to a very small proportion indeed of girls, is it given to gain fame in the world. But there are vast numbers of both, and perhaps more girls than boys, who possess the true spirit of heroism. Remember Longfellow's noble words:

"Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us  
Footprints on the sands of time."

Believe that this is so, boys; remember that each of you has in his power to influence others for good or evil, to leave a track behind you that will act as a guide to others to firm ground or to a quagmire in which they may be overwhelmed.

### Heroism Means Truthfulness.

True heroism consists in doing what is right, come what may. In war, this may mean giving your life for another, in peace it often means sacrificing money, honor, position, for what is honest and right. The first qualification toward heroism is absolute truthfulness. Come what may, be the consequences light or serious, a true hero boy or girl will never tell a lie. Lying is the mother of cunning, of meanness, and most other vices. Every boy and girl should feel in his or her own heart that a lie is the most contemptible, the most cowardly sin that they can commit; and of all forms of lying, the worst is the cowardly one of lying to escape punishment. If a boy does wrong—and the best of us may get into mischief or do wrong at times—it may be that the whole course of life will be influenced by the answer he gives when questioned concerning it.

The coward will lie to screen himself; but the boy who has a shadow of heroic feeling about him will boldly confess to his share in the affair and take his punishment. Then he can look the world in the face again; he has paid the penalty, he has no need to be ashamed of himself, while those who have lied are regarded with contempt by their fellows, and suffer a lasting feeling of shame and fear on their own part that the truth may come to light some time or other. I consider, of all virtues, absolute truthfulness stands first and forms the foundation of heroism.

### And Unselfishness.

Next to truthfulness comes unselfishness. There is noble unselfishness in the soldier who will rush out from shelter and risk death in carrying in a wounded comrade. So equally, though in a less striking degree, is the unselfishness of the boy who will set aside his own pleasures for the sake of others. Every one admires the girl who is content to stay at home to take the burden off the shoulders of a weakly mother, by aiding her willingly and cheerfully in her household, and by relieving her of the care of the little ones. And we admire equally the unselfishness of the boy who, instead of thinking of nothing but his games and amusements when he is once free from school, will occasionally devote a half holiday to the amusement of the little ones, who will repay him a hundredfold for the pleasure that he has given up, by their affection and love for him.

between these heroines of private life and the men who perform heroic deeds in battle. One is done in the heat of the moment; it is a laudable and praiseworthy, but it is to a certain extent the outcome of the virtue of a race. Soldiers have in them the blood of a hundred fighting ancestors. They have in them also the remnants of a time when all men fought for their lives, when their position was little beyond that of the beasts of the field.

### To Be a Hero You Must Be a True Christian.

It is in boyhood and girlhood that true heroism must be felt if it is ever to be attained in riper years. Boys are apt to make heroes of those who are strongest and most skillful in games and to despise those who are unable from ill-health or constitutional weakness to bear their full share in any sports. They do not reflect that the skill and prowess of their champions are largely the result of good health and physique, and that the surmounting, delicate boy may be as true a hero as the captain of their football or cricket team.

Above all, perhaps they admire the boy who won't peach. I think that this kind of bravery is often carried to an excess. I consider that schoolmaster who insists that a boy who has bravely owned up to his own share in a piece of mischief should tell the names of his comrades, very much to blame. The boy has shown his readiness to take his full share in the punishment; he should not be asked for more, still less should he be punished for refusing to peach on his more cowardly associates. But certainly he ought not to bear the punishment due to them; and when the fault that has been committed is a disgraceful one, and the boy is asked if he knows who has committed it, I think that refusing to answer is not an act of heroism, and that he is more than justified in giving the name of the boy who has brought disgrace on the school. I know very well how strict is the code of honor among boys on such matters, but I think that when carried to an excess it is a mistaken one. Boys have the honor of their school at heart as much as their masters have, and it would be far more creditable to them to denounce a boy who had smirched that honor than to shield him.

To sum up, then, heroism is largely based upon two qualities—truthfulness and unselfishness, a readiness to put one's own pleasure aside for that of others, to be courteous to all, kind to the younger, to be courteous, helpful to your parents, even if that helplessness demands some slight sacrifice of your own pleasure. You must remember that these two qualities are true signs of Christian heroism. If one is to be a true Christian, one must be a Christian hero.

### TEDDY'S QUERY.

One brother was tall and slim, The other chubby and short; Teddy sat looking at them one night, Apparently lost in thought.

"Mamma," he asked at length, "Which would you like the best: For me to grow north and south, like Tom; Or like Willie, from east to west?"

### NELLIE'S DREAM.

By Helen Marion Burnside.

Nellie and Teddy had been playing on the Brighton sands all the morning. They had paid a visit to the Aquarium the day before, and this had awakened in Teddy the ambition to have a little "quarium" of his very own. He meant to begin it in a big tin washing basin, so all the morning he had been intently searching amongst the rocks and pools for "specimens" to take home. This had been rather a trial to Nellie, and her part of the business had been to guard the poor zoophytes and crabs and starfish from Teddy's too eager grasp and ready spade. She wished he would give up the idea, for she was sure the creatures would not like the tin basin at all; but as nurse used to say, "When Master Teddy was bent on doing a thing, he would do it."

Teddy had got quite a painful of unlucky "specimens" in spite of Nellie, and another painful of seaweed, and a little sea, just to make them feel at home," as he explained, and had gone home with Mary, the nursery maid, to put them in the basin; but Nellie was tired and hot, so she seated herself beside nurse, who had led the baby to sleep in the shadow of a boat on the beach, and began thinking about the aquarium she had seen yesterday. She hoped the creatures were happy there.

Presently it seemed to Nellie that she was in the sea, quite under the waves; and she wondered much how it happened that she was not drowned. She seated herself on a bit of rock, and a crab crept from under it. It crossed its little claws in front of it demurely, and looked at her with its round, black eyes.

"Thank you, Nellie," it said, "for letting me leave my home. I did not at all want to be put into Teddy's pail."

Then a lovely zoophyte, like a chrysanthemum, opened its tentacles and said: "And I thank you, too, Nellie. Do you remember that red lump? You would not let Teddy pull off the rock? That was me. I should have died if he had done it."

A tiny head peeped out of a fairy-like, gold-colored shell, a star-fish waved its pink arms, a number of nimble shrimps darted up, and various mussels and limpets opened their shells, till the water was crowded with living creatures who seemed, with much wriggling and waving of legs, arms, and tentacles, to be chanting in chorus, "Thank you, Nellie! Thank you!"

"How beautiful you all are," said Nellie. "How lovely it is in the sea; but I really can't make out how I can be sitting here under the water without being drowned. It is the oddest thing I ever knew. I do wish Teddy were here, too."

"No, no!" cried all the creatures, quivering with horror and excitement till the water grew troubled and dim. "No, no; we will not have Teddy here, poking and pulling and pinning us with his rough fingers, and that horrid spade. We are glad to see you, Nellie, dear; but will not have Teddy."

"He did not mean to hurt any of you, you pretty things," said Nellie; "he is so little, you see—he does not understand. If he were here, he would see for himself that you could not be happy anywhere out of your beautiful home in the sea."

"Are you sure you are here?" yourself,

Nellie?" asked a lobster, tapping her shoulder with his big blue claws.

"Why, of course I am," replied the little girl. "Could I be sitting on this rock talking to you if I were anywhere else?"

The lobster laughed, and all the other creatures laughed, too. There seemed to Nellie to be nothing but peals of laughter all round her, which sounded just like the splashing of the waves upon the beach.

She thought the lobster tapped her arm again rather roughly.

"Don't tap so hard, lobster," she was saying, when both her arms seemed to be pulled and shaken, and she became conscious of nurse's voice in her ears.

"Well, I am sure! Lobsters, indeed! There, wake up, Miss Nellie; you've been asleep ever so long, and it's dinner time, and the tide is coming up."

"So I dreamt it all," said Nellie to herself, "and that's why I wasn't drowned. How funny it was when they laughed, and she burst out laughing herself at the remembrance."

Nellie told her dream to Teddy in the afternoon, and so impressed him with the horror with which the creatures regarded the idea of being put into the tin basin that he was easily persuaded to let her return his captives to the pail, and take them back to their homes amongst the rocks and pools, where they were so happy and looked so beautiful.

"I am sure I heard them laughing, and saying, 'Thank you, Nellie,' again," she remarked, when they had carefully emptied the "specimens" into a hole in the rocks.

"I think I heard them, too," said Teddy. "Anyhow, I will never want to put them into my aquarium any more."

### WHY?

Why do the sunbeams come and shine over My little cot on the snow-white cover,  
Only to print on my dawn-white cover,  
A sweet little message they have to say—  
It comes from the angels, who bid me remember  
"Do one kind action every day."

Why does the moon with her silver beaming Shine on my eyelids so tired in sleep?  
Just to light-up with her silvery gleaming My little cot to which I sleep creep;  
And in my dreams she will whisper gently:  
"Well done, little dreamer; good deeds I'll keep."

### A SUCCESSFUL MAN'S ADVICE.

If a man wishes to retain his youth during declining years he must work. That's the best tonic. When I hired men I always picked out the fellow who didn't care what he was to do so long as it was honest work. When a young man asked me: "What will I be expected to do?" I said: "Any work that comes to hand." That's the way I was brought up. I began working in a store. A young man came to me once and said he wanted a good, easy place, where there wasn't much work. I told him I didn't want him. There's no method about me. I get enough sleep, get enough good, wholesome food, and work every day all the exercise I need. "Do this day I get my bath at 6.30 every morning. It tones me for the day. A man never gets too old to work, and I expect to keep on working until I die."

I take no stock in all these systems of exercise or training. If a man works as he ought to he will get plenty of exercise. I've worked all my life and I never lacked exercise.

I'm in bed every night by ten, and if they only let me I'm there by nine. I've had no method, but I have always made it a point to get my meals regularly and to get plenty of sleep. A man must have plenty of sleep.

The chances were never better for young men than now. They are as good as they were when I was a boy, seventy years ago. If a young man will work, economize, eat right, take care of his health, get plenty of sleep and eat good, wholesome food, he will succeed.

If a young man would succeed he should be diligent and give his closest attention to his business, whatever it may be. He should watch what goes on about him and drink in all the information that will tend to advance him. In all situations and under all circumstances he must be scrupulously honest—never leave the straight path. Cheerfulness, diligence and honesty should be his guiding lights, and unless something very adverse occurs success will be his reward.—Samuel Sloan, ex-president Delaware & Lackawanna Railway, in "A True Republic."

### DON'T SET DOWN.

I don't set down,  
En fol my hand,  
En fol my hand,  
Of de good-time bag;  
Or I rise up airy  
'Wen de black night go,  
En I lights in de furrer,  
En I shoes my row.

—Wait.

### JAPANESE AS FARMERS.

The Japanese have surprised the world as fighters, but, according to Harold Boko, they are also the most remarkable agricultural nation in the world. They have only 10,000 square miles of arable land. An automobile going fifty miles an hour could skirt this area in eleven hours. Yet it supports an imperial nation; the rising power of the Far East. Experts admit that the scientific skill of Japanese agriculturists is unsurpassed. Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of the soil and the physiology of plants, have yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in Western nations.

—The London Globe.

### INDIGESTION, THAT MENACE TO HUMAN HAPPINESS.

Indigestion, that menace to human happiness, sits in its assaults, and no respecter of persons, has met its conqueror in South American Nervine. This great stomach and nerve remedy stimulates digestion, tones the nerves, aids circulation, drives out impurities, dispels constipation, and brings back the glow of perfect health. Cures hundreds of "chronic" that have baffled physicians.—G.

A ghost which has appeared in the Lancashire village of Upholme is said to be the family Bible of a widow across the room and tear the paper off the walls.

## Popular With All Classes

Because it is exactly what it is claimed to be—"ALL PURE TEA."

# "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea, sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Green. By all grocers. Japan tea drinkers should try "SALADA" Green Tea.

## Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles.

"The organist's wife told me this morning," said Mrs. Thornton, "that several of the pipes of the organ were out of order."

"Well," replied Mrs. Hadley, "I hope they'll get Mr. Jones, our old plumber, to fix 'em, and not those new plumbers that have just set up on the corner."

A good story is told of Professor Jebb. In the class room immediately above his own Professor Vetch lectured on logic. One day the peroration of the Professor of Logic was greeted with such rapturous applause that it brought down some pieces of ceiling in the room below. As the bits of plaster dropped about his room, Professor Jebb quietly remarked: "Gentlemen, our premises will not support the conclusion of the Professor of Logic."

One Sunday as a certain Scottish minister was returning homeward, he was accosted by an old woman, who said:

"Oh, sir, well do I like the day when you preach."

The minister was aware that he was not very popular, and answered:

"My good woman, I am glad to hear it. There are too few like you. And why do you like it when I preach?"

"Oh, sir," she replied, "when you preach I always get a good seat."

Be good, sweet maid, and let who can be clever, but don't let them be at your expense.—Punch.

"What irritates a man more than to see a woman get out of the car backward?" "Give it up." "Nothing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stranger—"When will the next train be along?" Native—"It ain't a-comin' along. It's just went past."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Think twice before you speak. And even then, nine times out of ten, the world won't lose anything if you keep still.—Somerville Journal.

Freddie—"What's the difference between a politician and a statesman, dad?" Cob-wigger—"Well, when they run against each other the politician gets elected."—Judge.

"It's a mistake to marry too young," remarked the Wise Guy. "Well, at any rate, it's a mistake that isn't often repeated." murmured the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

"You shouldn't be afraid to go to bed in the dark, Dorothy." Remember, the Lord will be with you and watch over you." "But Auntie, maybe the new janitor won't let him in."—Life.

Tess—"Oh, yes, I'm so interested in football. I have a cousin, you know, who is on the 'varsity team.' Jess—"Yes? What does he play?" Tess—"Well, I forget just now whether he's a touchdown or a punt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Della—"For mercy's sake, Nellie, what's the matter with your white shirt waist? It's awfully soiled in the back." Nellie—"Another 'Black Hand' outrage, I suppose. That's where the brakeman careased me as he helped me off the train."—Boston Transcript.

Police Magistrate—"How did you manage to extract the man's watch from his pocket when it was provided with a safety catch?" Pickpocket—"Excuse me, Your Honor, but that is a professional secret. I am willing to teach you, however, for \$10."—Chicago Daily News.

"Meddles' chests" said the old retired skipper, with a snort of contempt. "Hi didn't 'ave no such tomfoolery aboard my ship wen Hi were a-goin' to sea. Ketch me a meddles' of my crew. No, sir! It so be as wen of the 'ands woe feelin' queer, Hi see to 'im, 'Wen's the pain? Is it above the belt or below the belt? If 'e sees it's above the belt, Hi gives 'im a hemmetle; if 'e sees it's below the belt, Hi gives 'im a dose of Hepeem sorits. Turn my ship hinto a chemist's shop! Not me, sir."

"I believe that little Chumley is pretty sure to get ahead in time." "Well, he needs one right away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A fool and his freedom are soon parted," remarked the bachelor, upon hearing of the marriage of another friend.—Yonkers Statesman.

Gracie—"Maud made a hit as a beauty while in London." Lucy—"Well, it is so foggy there that they couldn't see what she really looked like."—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Rash—"Children nowadays are so mature." Mrs. Dash—"Yes, they are; my two little boys find fault with their food exactly like grown men."—Brooklyn Life.

"Say, old fellow, I'm in a big rush with this. Won't you take the girl's place at the typewriter while she goes to lunch?" "But I don't know this keyboard." "Oh, that'll be all right. This is an Illinois-French-Canadian dialect poem I'm working on."—Judge.

Roxley (coldly).—"And what are your prospects, may I ask?" Jack Henshaw.—"Pardon me, sir, I merely love your daughter. I have not been so mercenary as to

## ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 53.

Taking Effect Wednesday, Oct. 26th.

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Southbound.
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.
Victoria	8.00 A.M.	Victoria	8.00 P.M.
Shawinigan Lake	10.40 A.M.	Shawinigan Lake	10.40 P.M.
Duncan	11.00 A.M.	Duncan	11.00 P.M.
Ladysmith	11.57 A.M.	Ladysmith	11.57 P.M.
Nanaimo	12.40 A.M.	Nanaimo	12.40 P.M.
Ar. Wellington	12.53 A.M.	Ar. Wellington	12.53 P.M.

### THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily except Sundays, connecting with north and south-bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.80.

### THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ABERNATHY.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$3.30; Return, \$5.00. Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. A. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

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## Princess Victoria

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## TRANSCONTINENTAL EXPRESS

Leaving Vancouver daily at 3 p. m.

## Cheap Rates—St. Louis and Return

Tickets on sale Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th.

## B. C. Coast Service

When going to Seattle be sure and take the new and commodious steamer

## Princess Beatrice

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## IMPROVED SERVICE

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Southbound. Daily, Sat. & Sun. 8.00 a.m. Leave. Only. 8.30 a.m. Arrive.

Sidney 8.00 a.m. Port Guelph 11.30 a.m. Cloverdale 12.15 p.m. New Westminster 1.45 p.m. Vancouver Ar. 2.45 p.m.

Victoria 7.00 a.m. 2.00 p.m. 4.45 p.m. 8.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 5.45 p.m.

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Steamship tickets on sale to all European ports. Very low rates now in effect. They will not last. Cabin accommodation reserved by wire.

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## OCEANIC FOR

Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. MANIPOA, for Tahiti, Oct. 20. S.S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 3 p. m. Thursday, October 20. S.S. ALAMEDA, calls for Honolulu, Saturday, October 22, 11 a. m. S. D. SPARKES & BROS., CO., Agents, San Francisco. R. R. SHERRY & CO., LTD., Victoria.

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## FOR San Francisco.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7.30 P.M.

Queen, Oct. 15, 30, Nov. 14, 29. City of Puebla, Oct. 20, Nov. 4, 19. Emtilia, Oct. 25, Nov. 9, 24.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. Excursions around the Sound every five days by steamers Queen, Puebla and Emtilia.

## For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M. S. S. Humboldt, Oct. 18, 28.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M. City of Seattle, Cottage City and Valencia.

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